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[BULLETIN TODAY 5 Jan]		

NAKASONE RETURNS HOME FROM TALKS WITH REAGAN

OW050827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home Saturday following his new year summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles. A special chartered Japan Air Lines jetliner carrying the prime minister and members of his party flew back into Haneda Airport at 4:54 p.m. from Honolulu.

At the January 2 summit, Nakasone and Reagan exchanged views on future East-West relations centering on U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks and Japan-U.S. relations, including trade friction.

The prime minister stopped off in Hawaii for a rest en route home from Los Angeles.

CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. TO BE HELD ON 'STAR WARS'

OW060909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 6 Jan 85

["Japan, U.S. Will Consult on Actual Star Wars Deployment" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Ise, Mie Pref., Jan. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who said he "understood" the U.S. "star wars" concept after his meeting with President Ronald Reagan last Wednesday, said here Sunday that the U.S. would consult with Japan on deployment of the system.

Japan will receive information on the SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) system at every stage of its development, Nakasone said in a press conference. The prime minister said he would handle the problem prudently by taking into account the Japanese Constitution, state policy and a 1969 Japanese Diet resolution against the military use of space.

Nakasone explained his "understanding" by saying the planned U.S. system is defensive in character and a conventional, not a nuclear weapon. The star wars idea is also part of the U.S. package of arms management to be discussed with the Soviet Union, Nakasone said.

Nakasone emphasized his careful approach to the star wars problem in apparent consideration of opposition to his remarks on the SDI concept after his meeting with Reagan.

Opposition parties plan to press the prime minister on his "understanding" when the Diet session resumes later this month after its new-year's recess.

Nakasone spoke at a press conference after the prime minister's annual new year prayer at the Ise Grand Shrine here. He said Reagan showed great enthusiasm for a possible U.S.-Soviet summit, adding that the Soviets will come to the negotiating table when faced with unity and resolution in the free world. The prime minister said he hoped that the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers conference this week would be fruitful.

On a plan for greater cooperation among Pacific rim countries, Nakasone said it would not be advisable for Japan and the United States, both much greater economic powers than other rim countries, to play leading roles. In the past, Nakasone has referred to this area of Japanese policy by using the word "kuroko," the word for a kabuki stagehand, dressed in black to be inconspicuous, who assists the actors during a performance.

Turning to educational reform, Nakasone said, "educational reform for the sake of children and their mothers is my target."

The premier said he wanted his advisory panel's reform recommendations submitted quickly to speed their implementation. He said he wanted quick action on such problems as the rising dropout rate, entrance examinations, and the "hensachi" formula of test results used by private testing companies and junior high school teachers to prepare students for senior high school entrance.

ABE ARRIVES IN HONOLULU FOR 6 JAN CELEBRATION

OWG61103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Honolulu, Jan. 5 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here Saturday night, Sunday evening Tokyo time, after a three-day visit to Colombia. Abe will join Hawaii State Governor George Ariyoshi and others at a hotel here Sunday to celebrate the centennial of the arrival of the first group of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii, under an agreement between the Meiji government of Japan and the then-sovereign government of Hawaii.

Abe is scheduled to leave Honolulu Monday morning for home.

Speaks on Nuclear Waste

OW070335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Honolulu, Jan. 6 KYODO -- Japan would never push through its plan to dump low-level radioactive waste in the southern Pacific without obtaining approval from the oceanic countries concerned, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has declared.

Japan hopes to dispose of low-level nuclear waste in the Pacific region, said Abe in an interview with KYODO Saturday. The foreign minister is here on his way home from a tour of the United States and Colombia.

"However," Abe quickly added, "the precondition for the plan is gaining understanding from the nations in that region. Japan has not a slightest plan to force the region to undertake the job of nuclear waste disposal." This thinking will be conveyed firmly when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits the oceanic countries later this month, Abe said.

Tokyo's idea of dumping waste from Japan's nuclear plants in the Pacific is widely regarded as a single issue, if any, in Nakasone's visit to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea beginning January 13.

The plan calls for dumping low-level radioactive waste at a site in the Pacific, about 900 kilometers from Japan and about 1,100 kilometers from northern Mariana Islands. The plan, however, has been at a standstill for the past several years because of stiff opposition from the Pacific island nations concerned.

The interview with Abe, who is to accompany Nakasone on the Pacific tour, was centered on the significance of the Japanese leader's eight-day visit there and the relationship between Japan and the region.

On the Pacific cooperation, Abe said Japan should keep its interest and enthusiasm addressed to the Pacific region. But the main actors are neither the United States, Japan or Australia. The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should shoulder the leading role in the proposed pan-Pacific cooperation, Abe said. "We are in a position to back up (the ASEAN)," he added.

When asked about an idea of making the southern Pacific region a nuclear-free zone, which has been promoted by Australia and New Zealand, Abe said Japan, as a country having a nonnuclear principle, will closely watch how the scheme will be discussed hereafter. But such a scheme turns out to be meaningless ultimately, unless both the U.S. and the Soviet Union show a determination clearly for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, the foreign minister said.

INAYAMA ON CORRECTING TRADE IMBALANCE WITH U.S.

OW041121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 4 KYODO -- The head of the powerful Keidanren business association Friday gave a sympathetic ear to a U.S. call that Japan ease up on its exports.

Emerging from a new year gathering sponsored by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and three other industrial associations, Yoshihiro Inayama tried to appease Washington's frustration over Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S. Speaking at a press conference, Inayama stressed the need to help rectify the trade imbalance.

"It would be too naive for Japan just to call on the U.S. to stand by the free trade system and reject protectionism," he said. "As a leader in the free world, the U.S. must rebuild a strong economy," he said, "and we must accept U.S. demands, including one for voluntary restraints on exports to the U.S."

In light of the stern reality facing Japanese industry, however, his remarks were taken as sounding somewhat too optimistic, by some other business leaders.

Business corporations started the year on a cautious note earlier in the day, with chief executives trying to remind their rank and file of the difficult times awaiting them. In their addresses to workers, many voiced concern over a threatened slowdown in the U.S. economic expansion, huge budget deficits in both Japan and the U.S. and smoldering trade friction between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PESSIMISTIC ABOUT GENEVA TALKS

OW051039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 5 Jan 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO -- Pessimism, rather than guarded optimism, dominates the minds of Japanese Foreign Ministry officials as they speculate on the outcome and future of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. The officials are pessimistic, a ministry source says, because of the extremely complex, tough issues involved in the arms control negotiations between the two superpowers.

Tokyo has apprehensions about progress in the preliminary arms control meeting in Geneva next week because of the widely different views of Washington and Moscow.

In the opinions of some specialists in the Foreign Ministry, the Western camp has been trying to correct a military imbalance created in the 1970's, while the eastern camp has been in no mood to condone such new moves by its adversaries.

Because of the complex nature of the problems facing both camps, an East-West relations analyst argues, "the process needed for an improvement is far from easy." In dealing with East-West relations, he pointed out, "it is necessary not to hold illusions of rapid progress but to approach the issues patiently."

Particularly troubling -- at least to the Japanese -- is the military strategic importance both superpowers are attaching to the Far East, where Japanese defense officials say the Soviets are beefing up both their nuclear arsenals and conventional weaponry.

This growing Russian might in the Far East has prompted the United States, Japan's protector, to further step up its military alliance with its East Asian allies, Japan and South Korea.

According to Foreign Ministry officials, the heightening East-West tension has affected Sino-U.S. relations and Beijing's standing in American foreign policy apparently has been on the gradual decline.

An official in the Foreign Ministry's Information Analysis, Research and Planning Bureau asserted that the China card has declined in value in recent years, mirroring a shift from the U.S.-China-U.S.S.R. triangular relationship envisaged by President Richard Nixon and his Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

It is in such circumstances that the two superpowers have finally agreed to preliminary arms control talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The reasons are at least six-fold, the Japanese Foreign Ministry believes. They include the inescapable conclusion on both sides that arms dialogue should be resumed even though their systems are different; President Reagan's re-election, which led the Soviets to pressure Washington with the aid of moderates in the West; and strong fears in the Soviet Union of the space-based missile defense program or the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). In addition, the climate within the United States for dialogue with the Soviets is now ripe, Ministry officials remarked.

The officials also argued that pressures on the Kremlin from Eastern satellite states for an easing of East-West tension are responsible for resumption of arms limitation talks with the United States.

Finally, the officials observe, moderates have won over the hardliners and are now in control of the Soviet leadership, although the strength of that leadership is hard to gauge.

REACTION TO ANNOUNCEMENT OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

KCNA Criticizes Plan

SK042334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on January 4 published a plan to hold "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises with the mobilization of large armed forces more than 200,000 strong, viciously challenging our peoples' desire for peaceful reunification, according to a radio report from Seoul. According to the plan published through the aggressive South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command", the criminal war rehearsal simulating a war against the North will be staged from February 1 to mid-April with the mobilization of not only the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army but also units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces under the U.S. Pacific Command and those in the U.S. mainland. Announcing this, the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command" blared that the "combat preparations would be improved" through this war rehearsal to be participated in by large forces of the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet army.

As was reported, the second round of the North-South economic talks which miscarried due to the Panmunjom gun-firing incident by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army will be held at Panmunjom on January 17 thanks to our sincere efforts and it will be followed by the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul on January 23. With these talks just at hand the entire people of the North and the South are seething with a new desire for reunification and the world's peaceloving people, too, hope that North-South talks will be an important occasion in opening the way to peaceful reunification.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique answered this with the publication of the plan to hold the provocative war exercises for northward invasion, throwing a wet blanket over the desire of our people and the world's peaceloving people for reunification. Facts show once again before the world that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are vicious criminals opposed to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the slogans of "dialogue" and "unification" on their lips are a sheer lie.

Challenge to Peace

SK060402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 5 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 January commentary: "Challenge Against the Cause of Peace and Reunification"]

[Text] Our party and the government of the republic have been patiently endeavoring to realize tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea to ease tension in our country and to provide a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification, and are making every effort to push ahead North-South dialogue in conformity with the people's expectations and the ideal of the reunification of the fatherland, thereby gradually developing it to higher level talks and to high-level political talks. We earnestly hoped that the United States and the South Korean side would also show an affirmative response to our serious aspiration and effort to pioneer a way to achieve peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations. However, a situation against our expectation is being developed in South Korea. As reported, the United States and South Korea decided to stage the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in all areas of South Korea from 1 February to mid-April, mobilizing vast troops numbering 250,000 men.

Participating in this war exercise will be not only the U.S. troops under the U.S. Pacific Command and armed forces from the U.S. mainland, according to a report.

The Combined Forces Command of the U.S. forces and the puppet army announced that through this war exercise, they will improve the combat readiness of the allied U.S. and South Korean forces. This shows that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a dangerous exercise for invasion to wage a surprise attack against our republic in accordance with the war plan already prepared, mobilizing the aggressive armed forces in the U.S. mainland and around our country at any time.

The joint military exercise in a provocative military act threatening peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and leading the situation to the brink of war, and is causing deep concern among all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As has been known, the second round of North-South economic talks, which had to be postponed because of the Panmunjom shooting incident committed by the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army will be held in Panmunjom on 17 January and 23 January, the Eighth Session of the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks will be held in Seoul. It is a development of great significance in pioneering a road to peace and peaceful reunification in our country that an atmosphere for contacts and dialogue between the North and South has been provided, and with the door opened in the barrier of long confrontation, the opening of North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks has been scheduled.

For this reason, all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people welcome the fact that a door for dialogue has been opened between the North and the South of Korea and hope that this will be an important turning point in opening a peaceful phase in the solution of the reunification problem. At such a time as this, the United States and South Korea are planning to fire guns and spread the reek of powder. We must say that this is an act of throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue, and further, destroying it.

Responding to our peace-loving effort by launching large-scale war exercise is a challenge against our people's ardent aspirations for reunification and those of the world's peace-loving people for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. The war exercise that the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are about to stage, bringing in nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons of mass destruction under the pretext of nonexistent military threat from the North will bring nothing but aggravation of tension in Korea, increased danger of war, and dark clouds cast over the path of North-South dialogue. It will be dangerous not only to peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea but also to peace in Asia and the world.

In order for the delegates of the North and the South to go to the North and the South and to conduct straightforward dialogue, and to enter a new phase for peaceful reunification, it is important, above all, to provide an atmosphere for a dialogue. Stopping the slandering and fault-finding against the other party to dialogue and ending the military acts that regard the other party as an enemy and threaten it are basic requisites to providing an atmosphere for dialogue and negotiations. War exercise rackets and dialogue are incompatible.

In terms of actual deeds, the United States, while saying that it supports and welcomes the dialogue between the North and the South of Korea, is responding to our peace-loving proposal and effort with large-scale war exercise rackets.

Such moves, in which words and acts differ, lead us to doubt the intent of those who say that they support dialogue and reunification. The fact that has been revealed exposes once again that the slogans of dialogue and reunification put forward by the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are false, and that, in actual deeds, they are seeking not dialogue but confrontation, not peace and peaceful reunification but war and perpetual division.

At a time when all the Korean people gladly welcome the new start of the North-South dialogue and hope that it will yield good results, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are committing an act contradictory to dialogue and the cause of peaceful reunification. This is very strange and regrettable, and is contradictory to the just opinion of world social circles that hope that the talks between the North and South of Korea will be an important turning point to open peace and peaceful reunification.

The reality proves once again that our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic and reasonable plan to solve the Korean question peacefully. If they desire peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities should call off the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise against us, stop confrontation and military provocation, and accept our peace-loving proposal for tripartite talks.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities should stage the provocative joint military exercise, despite the fact that it is the time for North-South talks, which have been made possible after the elapse of a long period of time, they shall be totally responsible for all the consequences.

VRPR Assails 'Team Spirit-85'

SK061308 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 CMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command announced on 4 January that the criminal "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise, based on northward invasion, will be conducted in part of the Korean peninsula from 1 February to mid-April. According to this announcement, some 200,000 troops from units under the command of the U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. forces from the continental United States, and the South Korean Armed Forces, as well as the U.S. forces in South Korea and an aircraft carrier armada will participate in the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise and combat readiness will be improved through this war exercise.

At a time when all people at home and abroad hope that peace and peaceful reunification will be attained on the Korean peninsula and that new progress will be made in the improvement of North-South relations through North-South dialogue, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, announced that the criminal "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise against the North, which is on the side of dialogue and reunification, will be conducted. This announcement reveals an unacceptable antinational criminal act.

As is well known, the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise, which is planned to start 1 February is part of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, designed to obstruct the reunification of our country, to maintain U.S. colonial rule, and to turn this land into the permanent colonial military base of the United States; it is a very grave act of provocation aimed at provoking a new war of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, will attempt to conduct such a large-scale war exercise under strained circumstances in which the situation on the Korean peninsula has become tenser than ever because of their deliberate perpetration of the Panmunjom shooting incident. This straightforwardly shows their wicked ulterior motive of provoking a new war of aggression -- a nuclear war -- on the Korean peninsula at any time.

The people of the world's peace-loving nations as well as our people do not want a new war of aggression -- a nuclear war -- to break out on the Korean peninsula, but the immediate attainment of peace and peaceful reunification here. In order to ease the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and to solve the problems of the Korean peninsula peacefully, problems should be solved through dialogue and negotiation, not through war.

The second North-South economic talks and the eighth North-South Red Cross talks will be held consecutively because of the North's recent, persistent, and sincere efforts, and our people together with a broad section of the international community sincerely want the North-South talks to be a new opportunity for the promotion of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are running counter to the unanimous aspiration of the people at home and abroad for reunification and to the trend of the times, and is steadfastly challenging this aspiration and the trend of the times by announcing, with the talks at hand, a plan for this South Korea-U.S. combined war exercise "Team Spirit-85," aiming at a war of northward aggression. This is an unforgivable criminal act of pouring cold water over the aspiration of our people and the people of the world's peace-loving nations and over North-South dialogue. This is also a criminal act of trying to solve their worsening crisis in administration by blocking the spirit of the antigovernment struggle, which is ever growing among the patriotic youths and students and the people of all walks of life, and by turning their attention in another direction.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are the very vicious warmongers and divisionists who oppose peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and the ugly criminals who place man-made obstacles in front of North-South dialogue. It is also clearly shown that even though the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring babble about peace, reunification, and dialogue at every available opportunity, in reality they pursue war, division, and confrontation.

Our people will never forgive the antinational criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who pursue war under the signboard of peace, pursue division under the slogan of reunification, and inspire confrontation in the name of dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop their useless imprudent act of running counter to the people's aspiration for reunification and the trend of the times. As unanimously requested by the people at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists should immediately stop the war exercise for northward invasion and withdraw the U.S. forces in South Korea, a variety of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and military equipment which they brought into this land.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF ATOMIC BOMBS IN SOUTH DECRIED

SK970351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- It has been disclosed that the U.S. imperialists are deploying "special atomic destruction bombs", a new-type nuclear bomb, in South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This nuclear bomb called "nuclear knapsack" is said to be about 30 kilogrammes in weight and be capable of destroying the airport and other major objects by remote control. U.S. nuclear experts contended that about 300 nuclear bombs of this new type, "the most dreadful weapon among the nuclear weapons at the disposal of the United States", must have been deployed in South Korea, West Germany, etc. This is one more instance showing that South Korea has been turned into a nuclear forward base and a nuclear arsenal of the U.S. imperialists. As everyone knows, in South Korea there are now more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types including neutron bombs, which are the source of the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

RALLY HELD IN SUPPORT OF KIM'S NEW YEAR SPEECH

SK050404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on January 4 in support of the national salvation proposal for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his New Year address for this year. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

The platform was taken by Comrade Yim Chon-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yang-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts; Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society; Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University; and Choe Yong-sun, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Comrade So Yun-sok made a speech at the meeting.

So Yun-sok Speech

SK050346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1219 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Speech by So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang city party committee, at a mass rally held in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 4 January -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In his New Year's address this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted that through the active external activities of our party and the government of the republic during the past year, international solidarity with our revolution has been further enhanced, and that, because of the vigorous campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" under the party's leadership, great success has been achieved in socialist economic construction.

During the past year, through his official good-will visits to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe and his unofficial visit to the PRC, the great leader strongly demonstrated the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement and developed the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal parties and countries to a new higher stage. [applause]

In his New Year's address, the great leader put forth a resplendent plan for decorating this year -- a significant year in which the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party are to be observed -- as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland, and elucidated the militant task for our party and people in socialist construction and external relations. [applause]

The great leader has put forward a new proposal to develop the North-South dialogue as far as to high-level political talks. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the North-South dialogue progresses well in conformity with the people's expectations and the ideal of the reunification of the fatherland, it will gradually develop into higher level talks and this will further lead to the realization of high-level North-South political talks.

This new proposal put forward by the great leader on developing North-South dialogue as far as to high-level political talks is the reflection of our party's consistent position of bringing an end to the state of confrontation in our country by all means, of improving North-South relations, and of opening a new phase for independent and peaceful reunification, and the expression of the serious and sincere effort and the magnanimity of the government of the republic, subordinating everything to peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

This new and epochal proposal, elucidated by the great leader, to hold tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea, to actively push ahead with the dialogue between the North and the South, and to realize extensive collaboration and exchanges between them is the most realistic and reasonable method to open a way to peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, and the most just measure for national salvation suitable for the requirements of the situation created and the aspiration and will of the nation. [applause]

Tripartite talks and North-South dialogue are essential requirements for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. In order to prevent the danger of a new war and to guarantee solid peace in our country, we, the United States, and the South Korean authorities must sit together for dialogue and negotiations. If tripartite talks were held they would not only have a positive influence on bringing an end to the danger of the creation of a grave situation on the Korean peninsula and on easing tension, but would also contribute encouragingly to leading the North-South dialogue, which has already begun, to success. [applause]

At the same time, North-South dialogue will not only be a way to break the prolonged hostility between the North and the South, remove distrust and misunderstanding, and open a way for the reunification of the fatherland with the nation's united strength, but will exercise a good influence on guaranteeing peace in the country as well. [applause]

The development of an advantageous situation this year by which the door of dialogue between the North and the South has been opened, facilitated by our people's relief step for the South Korean flood victims, should never be ignored. All the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people consistently hope that the North-South dialogue -- which has been made possible at long last through a proposal based on our initiative and effort -- will be made to progress by all means, and that it will be led to the pan-national cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Because the respected and beloved leader elucidated thoughts on realizing tripartite talks and developing North-South talks, a new milestone has been provided for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and all the Korean people at home and abroad came to have a mighty guideline of struggle by which they can open a bright road toward the reunification of the fatherland with firm faith and will. [applause]

Therefore, this new proposal is creating great repercussions not only among all the Korean people but also all the people of the peace-loving countries of the world as well as their economic and social circles, as soon as it was announced to the world. In the name of all the Korean people, I fully support the principled position and the new proposal for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year's address. [applause]

Comrades, as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his New Year's address, our party and the government of the republic made a new proposal last year to hold tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea and actively struggled to realize them. As everyone knows, our tripartite talks proposal is a reasonable plan to settle the Korean question peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiations, and a realistic, fair, and just plan which has been presented after sufficiently taking into account the past historical facts. [applause]

Our proposal for tripartite talks received active support of all the people of both North and South Korea and the overseas compatriots because of the justness of the proposal, and they are creating great repercussions among the world's people. [applause]

During the past year, after the announcement of the tripartite talks proposal, the heads of state and party heads of many countries of the world, the governments, political parties, and international organizations continuously issued speeches, statements, and talks supporting it, sent letters and messages, and held solidarity meetings and seminars. Even in the United States, voices supporting tripartite talks were heard, and there were circles expressing support and approval for our peace proposal. This clearly shows that our proposal for tripartite talks is evoking great consensus among all the world's peace-loving people and religious and social circles, regardless of social system and political ideal. The developments during the past year more clearly proved the justness of our tripartite talks proposal and urgently demand that they be realized at an early date.

The doors of dialogue, which had long been closed between North and South, were opened again through our initiative, but the tense situation has not been completely removed; on the contrary, it has been aggravated further. All kinds of war drill rackets, including the largest-ever joint military exercise, have been frequently waged, more grave in nature than ever before; military forces and modern war means have been rapidly augmented; and military provocations aimed at attacking us have reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The shooting incident at Panmunjom on 23 November last year never took place accidentally, but was a direct extension of the rackets of aggravating tension which had been constantly kicked up in South Korea. It was clear proof that a dangerous situation, in which an armed clash can occur along the Demarcation Line at any moment, can be created.

These facts eloquently confirm that the question of easing tension and guaranteeing peace in Korea cannot be solved only with North-South dialogue; only through tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea can it be settled. This notwithstanding, our just proposal for holding tripartite talks has produced no deserved results because the other side has not yet responded to it.

However, we believe that, because of its fair, aboveboard, and reasonable nature, our proposal for tripartite talks will certainly be realized at an early date. With this belief and expectation, we will steadily and patiently continue to make efforts to realize tripartite talks. We will also display sincerity and patience not only in making efforts to realize tripartite talks but also to advance North-South dialogue and develop North-South relations. [applause]

Last year, by initiating many forms of contact and dialogue, our party and the government of the republic also made all efforts to put an end to the lasting state of antagonism and confrontation, promote national harmony and unity, and realize multi-sided collaboration and exchange. [applause]

As has already been widely known, Seoul and many other places of South Korea were damaged by flooding at the end of August and the beginning of September last year. In this connection, we took a measure of compatriotic love to send the South Korean flood victims relief goods -- 50,000 sok of rice, 100,000 tons of cement, 500,000 meters of fabrics, and medicines. [applause]

In the wake of this, the barrier doors which had long been closed opened and North-South economic talks and contacts between the Red Cross Societies were realized. This was an important event of great significance in easing the strained situation in our country and opening a way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Our party and the government of the republic will not spare any effort to produce good results in hard-won North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, realized thanks to our initiative and proposal, and, as a result, to provide high-level political talks by realizing multisided collaboration and exchange between North and South and, furthermore, by expanding the range of contact and dialogue. [applause]

However, even now, when the doors to dialogue between North and South are opened, the South Korean persons in authority, a party concerned which is responsible for the Korean question, are regrettably and invariably resorting to the anachronistic policy of confrontation which runs counter to dialogue and peaceful reunification. Behind the curtain of dialogue, they have held many kinds of patronized meetings to incite hostility against us and have unprecedentedly intensified anticommunist and anti-republic propaganda of intrigue by mobilizing the subservient propaganda means. In particular, they have persistently clamored about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion in order to incite hostility against us among the South Korean people.

The hostile acts of the South Korean persons in authority against us show that, while paying lip-service to their desire for dialogue with us, they indeed do not welcome dialogue, but invariably seek confrontation; they desire not reunification but division. If the South Korean persons in authority continue to seek the line of confrontation, as they are doing now, no good results can be expected, even though North and South sit face to face at the same place.

To remove the acute, strained situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and peacefully solve the Korean question, they should not take the road of aggravating the situation while seeking confrontation, but should find a way to peacefully solve problems through dialogue.

Comrades, today, we are assigned the important task of expediting the realization of the nation-saving proposal, elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung in his New Year's address, to promote national reunification. National reunification is work for the interests of the entire nation and nation-wide work that can be done only when the nation pools its strength.

For all the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, who love the country and the nation, to achieve national unity in accordance with the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is a basic guarantee for realizing the country's reunification. Those who love the country and are concerned about the future destiny of the nation should firmly unite themselves under the banner of national reunification in vigorously waging a nationwide struggle for the country's reunification by transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems. [applause]

The South Korean people should more valiantly wage the struggle for the independence and democratization of South Korean society and for national reunification.

Realizing tripartite talks is the most urgent problem arising in peacefully solving the Korean question. If it wants not war but peace and not division but reunification in Korea, the United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay. The South Korean authorities should also show a sincere attitude and stand toward dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification.

No one can block the road along which the Korean people, as the masters of their destinies, are vigorously advancing toward the just cause with a lofty aspiration to contribute to world peace by accomplishing the historic cause of the country's peace and national reunification. There will always be victory and glory on the road ahead for our people, who are stoutly fighting for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, upholding the banner of the great chuche idea. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously fight to expedite the attainment of the 10 major prospective objectives for the 1980's and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader [as heard] Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES N-S RELATIONS, DIALOGUE

SK050031 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 4 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 January editorial: "Let Us Improve North-South Relations and Pioneer a New Phase for Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] In his New Year's speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted the achievements attained by our people last year in easing tension in Korea and restoring the ruptured national bonds, and presented an important question with programmatic significance in improving North-South relations and promoting the cause of the country's reunification this year.

Last year, our party and the government of the republic advanced a new proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea in order to peacefully solve the Korean question, and actively struggled for its realization. Our proposal for tripartite talks has enjoyed active support and sympathy at home and abroad as the most reasonable and realistic overture to promote the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Last year, our party and the government of the republic also actively made efforts to realize North-South contact and dialogue in accordance with the ideology of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity elucidated by the historic 4 July North-South joint statement and took a measure of compatriotic love to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims for the first time in the history of national division.

With our relief step as an opportunity, an atmosphere for contact and dialogue was created between North and South, the barrier doors that had long been closed opened, and, as a result, North-South economic talks and a contact between the Red Cross Societies were realized. This was an important event of great significance in easing the tense situation in our country, in achieving national harmony and unity, and in pioneering a peaceful phase for the settlement of the question of reunification.

The success attained by our people last year in improving North-South relations was a precious fruition of the earnest and sincere efforts directed by our party and the government of the republic for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. Our people bear in mind a deserved national pride and confidence in this.

In his New Year's address, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated our party's stand toward the advance of North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, provided by our initiative and proposal, and toward the realization of wide-ranging negotiations and multi-sided collaboration and exchange between the North and South, and he noted the future prospects for dialogue.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If North-South dialogue successfully proceeds in conformity with the expectations of the people and the idea of national reunification, it will develop gradually into higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political talks between the North and South. By expressing his expectation that already-provided North-South dialogue will develop into high-level political talks by the realization of successful progress in the dialogue, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song repeatedly elucidated the sincere stand of our party and the government of the republic toward the settlement of the internal problem of the nation in conformity with the expectations of the people and the idea of national reunification.

For the North and South to put an end to the long history of confrontation, improve their relations in accordance with the principle and ideology of great national unity, and peacefully solve the question of the country's reunification through negotiations are the urgent demands of the times and the nation.

The policy of developing North-South dialogue -- whose curtain was raised with our relief step for the South Korean flood victims as an opportunity -- into higher-level talks is a patriotic policy that embodies these urgent demands and aspirations of the people and an initiative policy to promote the settlement of the national problem through dialogue and negotiations. The policy of developing North-South dialogue into high-level political talks by successfully pushing ahead with it is an encouraging banner that indicates to our people the road along which dialogue will advance. It will also greatly contribute to strengthening international solidarity with our people's just cause of promoting the country's reunification in accordance with the principle and ideology of great national unity.

Improving North-South relations and solving the internal problems of the nation through dialogue and negotiations are a consistent stand and policy to which our party and the government of the republic adhere. Economic talks and talks between the Red Cross Societies between the North and the South are of great significance in developing the national economy in a unified manner by pooling their strength, in realizing the meetings and reunion of families and relatives living separately, and in restoring the ruptured national bonds. However, the internal problems of the nation cannot be solved smoothly through economic talks and humanitarian Red Cross talks alone. North-South dialogue should advance toward the realization of wide-ranging negotiations and multisided collaboration and exchange between the two sides and seek the settlement of the reunification question. To this end, it should gradually develop into higher-level talks.

If the two sides pool their strength, putting aside differences and searching for common points in accordance with the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which they declared at home and abroad through the 4 July North-South joint statement, by developing North-South dialogue they will be able to smash the barriers of division and realize the country's reunification.

The policy of developing North-South dialogue in conformity with the expectations of the people and the idea of national reunification, elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address, is the most just proposal that reflects the patriotic and nation-loving stand to find a way to achieve national reunification through North-South collaboration and unity. We will make all sincere efforts to realize wide-ranging negotiations and achieve collaborations and unity between North and South, upholding the policy of promoting national reunification elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address.

National reunification is the supreme national task of our people. Above all, the state of acute military confrontation between North and South should be removed from our country and the tense situation should be eased in order to realize the country's reunification.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Last year, with a view to easing the strained situation prevailing in the country and creating the preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, our party and the government of the republic advanced a new proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and actively struggled for its realization. Our proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal and active way to save our nation from the calamities of war, to defend peace, and to achieve breakthrough in national reunification -- the supreme cherished-desire of our nation -- by removing the source of war from the Korean peninsula.

The proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of our sincere efforts and desire to peacefully solve the grave situation on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations at any cost and an expression of our ardent aspiration to be faithful to the national duty assigned to our people and the peace-loving mission assigned to the Asian and world's people.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a fair, aboveboard, and realistic proposal which we put forward on the basis of the demands of the situation prevailing in our country and the historical (?summation) of North-South dialogue in the past period and by taking the demands of the United States into consideration.

Because of its justness and fair and aboveboard nature, and because it correctly reflects the opinions of our people and the world's peace-loving people and the demands of the times, our proposal for tripartite talks has enjoyed active support from all the Korean people and the overseas compatriots and has aroused great reactions among the world's peace-loving people.

To provide preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the strained situation should be removed and the danger of war should be eliminated in our country by replacing the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and an end should be put to the arms race and the state of military confrontation between North and South by adopting a mutual declaration of nonaggression.

Unless a practical measure to remove all obstacles aggravating tension is taken, there will be no guarantee for preserving and consolidating peace in Korea. Our proposal for holding tripartite talks has produced no results because the other side has not yet responded to it.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to replace North-South dialogue with tripartite talks. North-South dialogue is aimed at restoring the ruptured national bonds and improving and developing relations between North and South; tripartite talks are aimed at easing the tense situation prevailing in our country and at creating the preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Only when the strained situation is eased and peace is preserved in Korea can North-South dialogue to solve the internal problems of the nation also be successfully realized.

The United States is a party concerned which is responsible for solving the Korean question. The question of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is a question that should be settled between us and the United States -- the two sides which signed the Armistice Agreement. The question of reducing armies and armaments and removing the state of military confrontation between North and South can be also solved only through tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate.

It is obvious that the measures to ease tension, such as measures to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and remove the state of military confrontation between North and South cannot be taken without participation of the United States, which is one of the signatories to the Armistice Agreement and exercises the prerogative of supreme command over the military in South Korea.

The proposal for tripartite talks to find a way to peacefully solve the Korean question is a fair and aboveboard overture that everyone can accept. If the United States and the South Korean authorities genuinely desire to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and are interested in peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, there are no grounds for declining our proposal for tripartite talks. In the future, too, we will continue to steadily and patiently make efforts to realize tripartite talks. The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

The policy of dialogue, set forth by the great leader in his New Year's address, is a programmatic guideline that indicates a short cut in easing tension in Korea, in improving and developing North-South relations, and in promoting the cause of the country's reunification.

If tripartite talks, which are of epochal significance in preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and achieving national unity are realized, and wide-ranging negotiations and multisided collaboration and exchange between North and South are achieved, a bright vista will open on the road of national reunification.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is our people's steel-like aspiration. No one can break our nation's aspirations for putting an end to the lasting history of national division at an early date, for reunifying the fatherland, and for peacefully living in a reunified and independent fatherland while thriving and achieving national prosperity.

All the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by achieving great national unity on the basis of the spirit of the 4 July North-South joint statement and by pooling the strength of the entire nation in struggling.

Our people, who are vigorously advancing along the resplendent road of national unity and reunification indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung are ever-victorious and invincible.

PAPER COMMENTS ON JAPAN'S LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

SK070510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 4 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 January commentary: "A Senseless Farce of Sanctions and Their Lifting"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Japanese Government authorities announced the lifting of so-called sanctions against our republic. As was known, when the Ragoon incident took place in October 1983, the Japanese authorities, siding with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, spoke as if it had been perpetrated by us and took such sanctions as restricting contact between Japanese diplomats and our republic's personnel in third countries, reserving visits to our country by Japanese Government officials, and prohibiting the entry of our government officials into Japan, while prattling about chastisement against someone.

It was reported that the Japanese authorities would lift the sanctions. It is ridiculous for the Japanese authorities to have taken sanctions against us with regard to a matter that had nothing to do with us, and then to lift them. Japan's behavior cannot affect us. From the beginning, we were not frightened when the Japanese authorities announced their taking of sanctions. Also, we are not delighted at their lifting of the sanctions. We are as we usually are, as in the past.

During the 40 years since liberation, we have lived without being indebted to Japan. Everyone knows that, during this period, our socialist construction has rapidly progressed, our socialist system has been consolidated and developed, and our republic's relations with foreign countries have rapidly expanded and developed. There are few benefits for us if we have contacts, and it is also of little detriment to us if we do not have contacts.

We have experienced, on several occasions, so-called sanctions which some countries of the Western bloc have taken to blockade and isolate our country and to impede our cause of justice. However, they have not frightened us at all. On the contrary, such sanctions have made us firmly cherish faith in our cause and belief in certain victory, and have stimulated us to a new struggle and advance.

We have achieved the country's progress and prosperity by relying on our own strength, incessantly enhancing friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries, newly emerging countries, and all the progressive countries who treat our country in a friendly way.

We do not live by trying to read Japan's face. Without Japan's favor, we can live well and achieve the prosperity and development of the country and the nation.

Today, we have numerous supporters and sympathizers and our republic's international prestige is growing higher with each passing day. Indeed, it is the Japanese persons in authority who live trying to read others' faces. In the past, the Japanese authorities persistently pursued a hostile policy against our republic, toeing the U.S. line. In imposing sanctions years ago, and lifting them this time, they took action after reading the face of the United States.

The Japanese reactionaries' preposterous measures against us smack of the old colonialists who occupied Korea for 36 years, riding roughshod over it. It would be better for the Japanese persons in authority to pay deeper attention to their people, rather than to impudently talk about someone else.

There are many problems, including the problem of the livelihood of poor fishermen, which the Japanese authorities should solve. It is unbecoming of the Japanese authorities to curry favor with the United States and act in accordance with the demands of the South Korean puppets, talking about sanctions or lifting thereof.

Today, the Japanese people demand that the Japanese persons in authority think and act with discretion and on the basis of their own views, instead of existing in the bosom of others.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE CONGRESS OPENS 3 JAN

Kim Attends Opening

SK031643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA) -- A national agricultural congress opened at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on January 3 in the presence of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song. It will be a historical congress which will once again powerfully demonstrate the superiority of our socialist rural economic system and the correctness of the agricultural policy of our party and the vitality of the *chuche* method of farming and open an occasion of a new turn in our people's struggle for attaining the 15 million ton target of grain set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea ahead of time by summing up the brilliant successes and experiences achieved in agricultural production last year under the wise guidance of our party and discussing the tasks facing agriculture this year.

Attending the congress are management officials, workteam heads and model farmers of agricultural cooperatives all over the country, secretaries of *ri* party committees, three-revolution team members dispatched to the rural districts, leading officials of state-run agricultural enterprises and factories and enterprises serving agriculture, leading officials of central, provincial, city and county party and power bodies and agricultural guidance organs, agro-scientists and officials of central organs, more than 15,000 in all.

Placed on the background of the platform was a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

At 9:30 a.m. President Kim Il-song appeared on the platform amid strains of welcome music. At that moment the attendants burst into stormy applause and rousing cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song". Labour innovators presented to President Kim Il-song a basket of flowers carrying the unbounded reverence of the entire agricultural working people and the rest of the people.

The platform was taken by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and premier of the Administrative Council; members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Yi [unclear], So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol, Chon Mun-sop, Choe Yong-nim, Kim Hwan, Paek [unclear], So Yun-sok; and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the same Comrades An Sung-hak, Kim Chung-nin, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim Tu-nam, Choe Kwang and Kim Kang-hwan; Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, Chae Hui-chong and Pak Nam-ki; Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang chu; and leading functionaries of working people's organisations, those of local party and economic bodies, members of the three-revolution teams and model workers in the field of agriculture.

A big innovation was effected above all in rice production, with the result that the number of cooperative and state farms which produced over 8 tons of rice from each hectare increased. And many cooperative and state farms raised per hectare maize yield to over 8 tons.

Big successes were achieved in vegetable cultivation, stockbreeding and fruit growing, too. With the increase of grain production and rapid development of agricultural production in other branches, a share for cooperative farm members in grain and cash markedly grew last year.

The shining achievement in the agricultural production last year is a fruition of the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions in the countryside and the thorough application of the chuche method of farming under the wise guidance of the party and the leader. In the last few years alone our country has seen the further expansion and consolidation of state enterprises in the rural economy including heavy industrial factories and farm machine stations directly serving the carrying out of the technical revolution in the countryside and the increased production and supply of various kinds of efficient modern farm machines including rice-transplanting machines, rice-seedling plucking machines and rice-mowing machines.

The four nature-remaking tasks set forth by our party are being successfully carried out so as to strengthen material foundations for expanding the area of cultivated land in our country and more rapidly developing all branches of the rural economy including grain production.

When the great leader was on a historic visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries last year, our party called for effecting a great upsurge in the national economy as a whole, particularly doing farming well and thus delighting him on a foreign tour and showing fields promising bumper crops to him when he returned home from his foreign tour. As a result, important tasks of farming decisive of a year's farming were successfully fulfilled and bumper crops reaped last year.

We owe the changes being brought about in our countryside today and the rich harvest last year to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party centre. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who put up the slogan "Rice is, so to speak, communism" and propounded the outstanding idea that only when rice is supplied according to needs, can communist society be realised, indicated all problems arising in bringing our agriculture to a new high level and has wisely directed the struggle for effecting a continued upsurge in agricultural production.

Through its working guidance to North Hamgyong Province, Chongjin municipality, South Hamgyong Province and other provinces and various sectors of the national economy last year our party pointed to a clear way and method for bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction and indicated concrete tasks facing agriculture in these areas and correctly guided the struggle for their fulfillment.

Noting that our party called for effecting a new great upsurge in all domains of socialist construction this year, the reporter said that the agricultural working people must reap bumper crops once again in the agricultural production this year, a meaningful year, which marks the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding.

So Kwan-hui made an opening address. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and vice-president, conveyed the congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the national agricultural congress at the Congress.

Today President Kim Il-song had a souvenir picture taken with the attendants of the congress. Kim Chang-chu delivered a report at the congress. The congress continues.

Kim Chang-chu Report

SK040357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, delivered a report at the national agricultural congress which opened in Pyongyang on January 3.

The reporter said the current national agricultural congress is a historic one which will powerfully demonstrate once again the advantages of our socialist rural economic system, the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and the vitality of the *chuche* method of farming and occasion a new turn in the struggle for attaining ahead of time the 15 million ton goal of grain production set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by summing up the successes and experiences gained in last year's farming and discussing tasks facing agriculture this year.

According to the report, since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally grasped and directed the agricultural front in 1973, our agriculture has constantly grown at a high tempo thanks to the thorough application of the *chuche* method of farming despite the persistent influence of the cold front. As a result, a shining success was finally registered last year in producing 10 million tons of grain for the first time in the history of our agriculture. The rich harvest we reaped last year made it possible for us to open a bright prospect for attaining the 15 million ton goal of grain production in the near future.

Last year we took compatriotic and humanitarian measures to send a large amount of relief goods including 50,000 sok of rice to compatriots in South Korea who suffered serious flood damages due to the anti-popular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The realisation of these measures was an event of particular significance. Rice produced in the North was delivered to the South Korean people as provisions for the first time in our country's history. It was an auspicious event of the nation which made an important contribution to the cause of national reunification.

Last year farming was successful in all parts of our country, both in plain and mountain areas, and rich harvests were reaped in all crops. Last year an increasing number of counties and farms produced respectively more than 100,000 tons of grain and over 10,000 tons. Rich crops reaped in the Korean countryside last year find a salient expression in the growth of the per hectare grain yield the qualitative index of agricultural production. The per hectare grain production in the cultivated land reached a higher level last year in our country which came first in this production in the world already in 1979.

He further said: This year we must lay solid foundations for attaining the 15 million ton goal of grain production envisaged in the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction and more powerfully demonstrate the might of the *chuche* method of farming. While increasing grain production, we must further boost the output of vegetables, industrial crops and fruits, develop stockbreeding and supply a larger quantity of vegetables, fruits, meat and eggs to the people.

In order to successfully carry out the tasks facing the rural economy this year, it is important to do farming in a scientific and technical way by fully meeting the requirements of the *chuche* method of farming. This year we must properly distribute crops and their variety in conformity with the features of each region and each plot and the biological characteristics of crops on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time as required by the *chuche* method of farming and establish a scientific manuring system. We must also increase the fertility of land by planting green manure crops in the paddy and non-paddy fields and manuring land with a large amount of good quality compost and mineral fertilizers.

All the functionaries and working people in agriculture must actively tap export resources including agricultural and indigenous products to overfulfill their export assignments monthly and quarterly and in all indices in wholehearted response to the party's militant call "Production is export and vice versa".

What is important in successfully fulfilling the tasks facing the rural economy this year is to vigorously launch the movement for reclaiming tideland and obtaining new land and thus thoroughly implement the party's decisions and instructions for increasing the area of cultivated land. At the same time, the technical revolution should be accelerated in the countryside to bring about a new turn in the comprehensive mechanization and the chemicalization of agriculture.

It is imperative for the vigorous acceleration of the technical revolution in the countryside to increase state investments in the rural economy and further strengthen its material and technical foundations. The further improvement and strengthening of the management on cooperative farms is a guarantee for successfully fulfilling the tasks facing the rural economy this year. What is important for this is to strengthen communist education among the agricultural working people and, at the same time, correctly introduce the sub-workteam management system and the premium system for the workteam and strictly adhere to the socialist principle of distribution.

In conclusion the reporter called upon all the agricultural working people to effect a new upsurge in the agricultural production by keeping the mobilized posture to cope with the situation caused by the intensified new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and by dynamically advancing in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the "speed of the 80's."

2d Day Session

SK050424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the national agricultural congress took place on January 4. The congress which opened in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song continued in an atmosphere overflowing with the firm resolve of the participants to bring our agriculture to a new stage this year on the basis of the summing up of the successes achieved by our people in the agricultural production last year, upholding the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

Speeches were made by Sin On-sok, secretary of the Kangan ri party committee in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province; Wi Tok-hwan, chief secretary of the Anak County party committee in South Hwanghae Province; Chong Ok-sun, chairman of the Yonpung Cooperative Farm Management Board in Anju County, South Pyongan Province; Choe Sun-so, a young activist of the Muksong cooperative farm in Kaepung County, Kaesong municipality; Choe Tong-chun, chief of the youth workteam of the Mipyong cooperative farm in Tongchon County, Kangwon Province; and other officials of Cooperative Management Boards, workteam chiefs and ri party committee secretaries.

We, the speakers proudly said, produced ten million tons of grain last year for the first time in the history of our country's agriculture to attain with flying colors the grain target of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and thereby more satisfactorily solved the food problem of the people, have a greater reserve of grain and opened a bright prospect for attaining the 15 million ton goal of grain production in the near future. They were unanimous in stressing that the unprecedentedly rich crops were reaped in the countryside last year under the wise guidance of our party and President Kim Il-song who advanced the agriculture first policy and the *chuche* method of farming and directed the struggle for their implementation in the van to effect a continued upsurge in the agricultural production. The speakers sincerely analyzed and summed up experiences and lessons gained in last year's farming from its preparations to thrashing and renewed their determination. The congress continues.

3d Day of Congress

SK060910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the national agricultural congress which opened here on January 3 took place on January 5. The floor was taken by Kim Pyong-won, chairman of the Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Cooperative Farm Management Committee; Kim Yong-pom, chief of a branch farm of the Taehongdan County combined farm in Ryanggang Province; Choe Kyong-sol, chief of the youth reclaimed tideland workteam of the Anri cooperative farm in Unchon County, South Hwanghae Province; Hong Sun-song, secretary of the Panmunjom ri party committee in Panmun County, Kaesong municipality; Cho Tong-hui, chief of the sericultural workteam of the Honghyon cooperative farm in Paechon County in South Hwanghae Province; Yi Nong-won, chief of the youth tobacco workteam of the Sangyang cooperative farm in Pakchon County, North Pyongan Province; Yi Kuk-hwa, director of the Sopo chicken plant, Yongyang; and officials of Cooperative Farm Management Boards, workteams chiefs and ri party committee secretaries.

Proudly saying that they reaped unprecedentedly rich crops by thoroughly applying the *chuche* method of farming last year, a meaningful year which marked the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great rural theses, and thus triumphantly attained the ten million ton goal of grain production, the speakers unanimously stressed that they owe this proud success to the wise and tested guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song ushered in a new era of the *chuche* method of farming in this land and has effected a continued upsurge in the agricultural production by directing the agricultural front in the van.

They were unanimous in noting that this brilliant success is a great demonstration of the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and the indestructible vitality of the socialist rural economic system and a clear expression of the inexhaustible creative ingenuity of our people who are vigorously accelerating the socialist construction, rallied closely behind the party and the leader. The speakers renewed their determination to win greater victory in the agricultural production this year by energetically waging a mass movement to reclaim tideland and obtain new land, increase the area of cultivated land and thoroughly apply the great *chuche* method of farming.

Congress Closes 6 Jan

SK070343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- The national agricultural congress which opened on January 3 in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song closed on January 6, successfully concluding its work. President Kim Il-song arranged the national agricultural congress at the beginning of this significant year which will adorn the history of our country as a most brilliant year and attended there in person, thus bestowing great honour upon its attendants and all the agricultural working people. And our party sent a congratulatory message to the congress powerfully inspiring the entire agricultural working people to a fruitful struggle for effecting a new upsurge in agricultural production and socialist rural construction as a whole.

Debate continued at the fourth-day sitting of the congress. The floor was taken by Yi In-hwan, secretary of the Saenal ri party committee in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province; Mun Chang-mo, chief engineer of the Samsok cooperative farm in Samsok district, Pyongyang; and heads of workteams and sub-workteams.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the congress.

So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a closing address. The national agricultural congress summed up the proud success in attaining the 10 million ton grain target through a strict application of the great chuche farming method and discussed measures for developing agricultural production to a new higher stage. It will be brilliantly recorded in the history of the agricultural development of our country as a congress of bumper crops demonstrating the victory achieved in agricultural production under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, as a historic congress which marked an occasion of a new turn in the endeavours for beating ahead of time the 15 million ton target in grain production set forth by the sixth congress of the party.

WPK Congratulates Meeting

SK032359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the national agricultural congress which opened in Pyongyang on January 3.

The current national agricultural congress is a historic meeting which will demonstrate the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and the superiority of our socialist rural economic system and occasion a new turn in the struggle for attaining ahead of time the 15 million ton target of grain production set forth by the sixth congress of the party, the message notes, and says:

In 1984 which greeted the 20th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses, our agricultural working people thoroughly implemented the agricultural policy of the party and thereby performed a proud feat in producing 10 million tons of grain for the first time in our agricultural history. Last year, in our countryside, the per hectare output of grain increased and the number of counties which produced more than 100,000 tons of grain and cooperative farms which produced more than 10,000 tons increased markedly and a big success was registered in the cultivation of industrial, and oil-bearing crops and vegetables, stockbreeding and fruit growing sericulture, too.

The shining success last year in the countryside made it possible for us to solve the food problem of the people more satisfactorily and have a greater reserve of grain and lay a solid foundation for attaining the 15 million ton target of grain production in the near future.

The signal turn effected last year in agricultural production and the development of the rural economy is a striking demonstration of the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and the indestructible vitality of the socialist rural economic system established in our country and clearly shows the inexhaustible creative ingenuity of our agricultural working people who are vigorously struggling, upholding the guidance of the party and the leader.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimates the feats of labour performed by the agricultural working people and functionaries in registering a shining success in agricultural production and the development of the rural economy by thoroughly implementing the party's agricultural policy and the chuche method of farming, boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and by people who vigorously assisted the countryside.

The message says that the entire agricultural working people should bring about a new upswing in agricultural production on the basis of the already achieved success this year, a meaningful year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party's founding which carry weighty significance in the history of our party and our country, and dwells on tasks for this.

It stresses that all efforts should be concentrated above all on grain production to make a new advance in the struggle for attaining the 15 million ton target of grain production, vegetable production be increased and agricultural production be developed rapidly in all branches. The message also says that grand nature-remaking projects and the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside should be energetically promoted.

PYONGYANG REPORTS ARKHIPOV'S VISIT TO PRC

SK060814 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report, I.V. Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, visited China from 21 to 29 December at the invitation of the Government of the PRC. During his visit, talks were held between I.V. Arkhipov and Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council of China. Questions concerning expanding and developing the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, and other domains were discussed in the talks.

Agreements on economic and technical cooperation and cooperation in science and technology as well as the establishment of a committee for economic and trade cooperation and cooperation in science and technology were signed between the governments of the two nations in Beijing. The two sides also agreed to sign in the first half of 1985 a long-term economic and trade agreement for the period of 1986-1990. The two sides affirmatively discussed the questions of signing a plan for cultural cooperation, of expanding scientific and technical exchanges and the scope of exchanging students and trainees, and of holding contacts between the academies of science of the two countries as well as issues related to some fields of relations between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC; Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China met the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, I.V. Arkhipov visited Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Wuhan and met with representatives of local government organizations, enterprises, and public organizations.

PRC'S WANG PING GREETES KOREAN PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

SK060952 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Greeting the New Year 1985, Wang Ping, former member of the Political Committee of the Chinese People's Volunteers and political commissioner of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made a congratulatory broadcast on 31 December over Beijing radio to the Korean people.

Extending warm New Year greetings to the fraternal Korean people and the comrades-in-arms of the KPA, he said that the diligent, courageous, and talented Korean people built the correct lines of pursuing independence in politics, self-supporting economy, and self-defense in national defense in 1984 under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK by upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, thus attaining great successes.

The mutual visits by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984 recorded another brilliant page in the history of friendship between China and Korea, thus building a lofty milestone.

He noted that greeting the New Year, he again wishes the fraternal Korean people greater and more brilliant successes in carrying out the various tasks put forth by the 6th party congress under the correct leadership of the WPK which upholds Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and in the great struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He also hoped that the great friendship between the two parties, two states, the two peoples, and two Armies of China and Korea will continuously be strengthened and developed with each passing day and will be glorified permanently.

KIM YONG NAM MEETS WITH LIBYAN OFFICIAL

SK070054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on January 6 met and conversed with Muhammad 'Umar al-Baroni, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were personages concerned and a member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN

SK060859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang on January 5 by air to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It was seen off at the airport by Kang Sok-song, director of the party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE TEAM VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

For Maputo reportage on the 40-day visit to Mozambique by a team headed by the vice chairman of the Agricultural Committee, see the Mozambique subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 4 January DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE RETURNS HOME FOR TALKS

SK050128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Ambassador to France Yun Sok-hon returned home Friday following diplomatic tremors in Seoul and Paris over France's elevation on Dec. 11 of the North Korean Trade Mission in Paris to a general delegation. In an airport interview, Yun said that the French Government has yet to reply formally to the South Korean countermeasures taken in connection with the French move.

In apparent protest over France's secret upgrading of the mission, the Seoul government announced on Dec. 28 a series of retributive steps, including the recall of its ambassador and the postponement of a planned visit to South Korea by a French minister. The ambassador said, however, that he thinks his recall was more for the sake of consultation than anything.

Stressing that Seoul is not in a position to meddle in France's diplomatic affairs, Yun said that the recent French action with regard to the North Korean Mission seems to be a "diplomatic error." The ambassador added that the North Koreans have thus far shown no particular change in their activities in Paris since their trade mission's elevation.

Meanwhile, Yun refused any definite comment on his schedule to return to post and said, "That matter will be decided on only after consultations with the government."

FRENCH ENVOY ON RELATIONS WITH NORTH, SOUTH

SK060102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Third in a series of New Year interviews with foreign ambassadors assigned to Seoul -- Ed.]

[By staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] "I would say that we are going through a period of adaption to a new circumstance. But I feel quite sure that good common sense and pragmatism will prevail." The remarks made by French Amb. Andre Baeyens refers to diplomatic actions taken by the Seoul government to express displeasure over the French upgrading Dec. 11 of the North Korean Trade Mission in Paris to a general delegation. The government instructed Amb. Yun Sok-hun to come to Seoul for "consultations with the home government" and delayed indefinitely French External Trade Mission Edith Cresson's scheduled visit to Korea.

Amb. Baeyens told THE KOREA HERALD in an interview yesterday that the French Government does not intend to have diplomatic relations with North Korea under the present circumstances. "To a certain extent," he said, "You will find it a good sign that we changed the name of the mission rather than entering into diplomatic relations with the North."

In light of existing trade, contacts and cultural exchanges between France and North Korea, he said, it was "normal" for the North Korea Mission to have a broader designation. He stressed that the change of the mission's name did not mean the change of the mission's status. He said that the North Korean mission is not on the list of diplomatic missions in Paris.

As to the French failure to give prior notice of the upgrading, he simply said, "I personally regret that." It was a blow to the Seoul government to learn of the French action through a North Korean radio broadcast Dec. 15. Seoul government officials said the French Government should have had the courtesy as a major Western friend of South Korea to give advance notice.

Amb. Baeyens, who left Seoul purportedly on home leave on the same day when the French Government elevated the North Korean Mission, said he did not learn about the upgrading until the next day. Asked about a possible connection between his leave and the French silence with regard to the upgrading, he said he was told to come to Paris earlier and be back in Seoul two weeks before Cresson was scheduled to visit Korea Jan. 14-18. "My feeling is that, given the fact that we already told South Korea that the decision was taken, the implementation of the decision itself was a minor aspect which strictly involved ourselves and the North Korean Mission," he said.

Francis Gutmann, who visited Seoul in November, told reporters that the French Government had decided to upgrade the North Korean Mission. Gutmann is secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry. "We were fully aware of the South Korean feeling (with regard to the French move to improve relations with North Korea), and part of my job over the past couple of years has been to explain to my government the sensitivity involved," Baeyens said.

The French envoy stressed the importance of overall South Korean-French relations, adding that North Korea is still an exception to the French "diplomatic tradition to have diplomatic relations with everybody." "Indeed, if you look at the reality of the situation, there is a tremendous difference between what we do with South Korea and what we do with North Korea," he said. "Our trade with North Korea is barely 5 percent of our trade with South Korea."

Describing the North Koreans as a people very difficult to work with, he said his government does not intend to make sudden and enormous progress in exchanges with North Korea. "French companies are not scrambling over each other to reach Pyongyang," he said, adding that the reputation of Pyongyang as a delinquent debtor is well established in Paris. North Korea, whose debt to France was rescheduled, wants another readjustment, he said.

But he admitted that the change of the North Korean Mission's name will help facilitate exchanges with North Korea, adding that it is not a French tradition to ignore 17 million people in North Korea.

CHINA TO COMPETE IN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

SK050050 Seoul YONHAP in English 0027 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and China will compete against each other in baseball for the first time, near the end of this month in Australia, the Korea National Baseball Association announced Saturday. The historic event will be part of the 13th Asian Baseball Championships, scheduled for Jan. 20-Feb. 1 in Perth, Australia.

As a warm-up for the main event, the Koreans and Chinese will hold a goodwill match in Adelaide, a southeastern Australian city, on Jan. 16.

Six nations, including Taiwan, Australia and Guam, will vie for the championship.

Although China did not attend the 1983 Seoul general meeting of the Asia Baseball Association, it was admitted to the International Sports Organization during the meeting. China also did not participate in the 1983 Asian baseball championships in Seoul. The competition in Australia will mark China's debut in the international baseball arena since it was admitted to the association in 1983. The Korean national baseball team will leave for Australia Jan. 10.

YONHAP VIEWS RECENT RELATIONS WITH U.S.

SK070327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 7 Jan 85

[By Song-u Kim]

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP) -- Even though the United States and South Korea are expected to encounter intensified trade frictions this year, their overall relations will most likely strengthened as they reach a more balanced and mature stage in the areas of defense. The traditional U.S.-ROK partnership should continue to improve in the years ahead with the re-election of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has strongly supported South Korea since the outset of his first administration.

Soon after Reagan's first inauguration in 1980, he invited South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to visit Washington. Chon's visit in February 1981 was the first by a foreign head of state in that administration. The highlight of the Chon-Reagan summit was the commitment by the United States to scrap the plan initiated by the Carter administration to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea. Reagan also stressed the need for closer security cooperation between Seoul and Washington.

In a diplomatic exchange, Reagan toured South Korea in November 1983 in an effort to fortify already solid friendship between the United States and Korea.

Charles Wolf, a U.S. expert in national security research, said that the two nations' ties would be further strengthened this year, because Reagan's recent re-election represented a victory for his "strong America" policies, including his position of substantial military support for South Korea. U.S. policy toward Seoul has changed focus, however, as the U.S. Government has put the Korean security issue in the larger context of the Pacific region.

Reagan has emphasized at every opportunity that as a superpower in the Pacific region, the United States is well aware that the East Asian and Pacific regions are vital to U.S. concerns. Closer cooperation between the United States and its allies is essential to secure mutual national interests, he said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the United States should understand the Pacific region in order to comprehend the future direction of the world. Also, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the defense structures of South Korea, Japan and China have much more potential than those of other nations in the region and will eventually affect the balance of power in the world.

When Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States in January 1984, the Korean question was reportedly on the agenda of the Reagan-Zhao summit talks. The Korean issue was also discussed when Reagan visited Beijing in April and May of last year.

In addition, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also brought up the Korean issue when he visited Los Angeles for summit talks with Reagan on Jan. 2. Diplomatic observers here predict that the triangular relations involving Seoul, Tokyo and Washington will remain firmly based on a deep personal understanding between Chon, Reagan and Nakasone.

Concerning the ongoing inter-Korean dialogue, the United States has expressed its willingness to hold discussions with Pyongyang in any forum in which Seoul is equally represented.

The dawn of a new Pacific age has reportedly inspired Reagan to work hard for the establishment of a regional economic bloc in his second term. A growing concern here, however, is that recent U.S. import restrictions on South Korean-made products will intensify trade frictions between Korea and the United States. South Korea is America's seventh largest overseas trade partner; the bilateral trade volume between the two nations surpassed 13 billion U.S. dollars worth in 1983. Despite a trade imbalance favoring South Korea recently, U.S. exports to that nation have been growing at almost twice the rate of Korean exports to the United States. The trade tensions between the two countries could be settled, however, through the combined and persistent efforts of the two allies to resolve those issues that confront them. Once these problems are settled, Korea and the United States will both reap the benefits of expanded economic ties.

JAPANESE PAPER PREDICTS KIM CHONG-IL USSR VISIT

SK070804 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 85 p 4

[By Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong]

[Text] [Tokyo] Quoting an analysis by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported on 7 January that North Korea's Kim Chong-il is likely to visit the Soviet Union some time during the first half of this year to extract Soviet approval for his de facto succession of Kim Il-song. According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry's analysis, though Kim Il-song retains the post of supreme leader of the North, Kim Chong-il holds the real power in domestic affairs, especially in economic affairs, and deification of Kim Chong-il along the pattern of the deification of Kim Il-song is now being pushed ahead, along with the Kim Chong-il hereditary system. North Korean media's appellation of Kim Chong-il as "the sole successor to Kim Il-song" was cited in the analysis.

A case in point is what Phichai, the Thai deputy foreign minister who recently visited North Korea, said about his trip. He said that in his meetings with North Korean leaders, including Kim Il-song, all of the participants, including the premier and foreign minister, would stand up to pay respect whenever Kim Chong-il's name was mentioned. The newspaper further quoted the Japanese Foreign Ministry as saying that it had detected the existence of a deep-rooted opposition to Kim Chong-il's succession in North Korea.

POLICE GIVE WARNING TO LEADING DISSIDENT

OW070427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 KYODO -- Seoul police gave a stern warning against political activities of leading dissident Kim Yong-sam at his Seoul house Saturday night, Kim's aides disclosed Monday.

The warning is widely regarded as the authorities' ultimatum to Kim since the dissident already received a similar warning from prosecution late last month. The warnings are aimed at his defiant political activities, including his support for a new South Korean opposition party, tentatively called the New Korea Democratic Party.

Kim, once chairman of the defunct New Democratic Party, has been campaigning for the new opposition party as one of the members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, an outlawed group of dissidents.

Sunday's police warning followed Kim's press conference here Saturday during which he declared his continued efforts to promote democracy and support the new political party in defiance of the authorities policy against him. Thus, a possibility is high for the authorities' forcible probe and custody of Kim, if he continues his political activities as declared.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED LEADER OF THE DJP SIT-IN

SK050024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Police Tuesday arrested the chairman of Korea University Student Council on charges of having engineered the sit-in at Democratic Justice party headquarters last November. Kim Yung-chun, 22, who had been sought by police, was apprehended last Friday by policemen who were checking the identities of passers-by near the Sodaemun police station.

PARCEL POST SERVICE WITH EAST-BLOC PLANNED

SK060048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 8

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Communications plans to launch parcel exchanges with 12 communist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, this year. At present, only letters are being exchanged with communist and East bloc countries, except North Korea. The ministry plan for parcel exchanges is contained in a set of projects it intends to carry out this year. Parcel exchanges are available only with five East bloc countries at present: East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Laos. The 12 countries also include Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, White Russia, Cuba, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

A ministry source said yesterday that parcels will be sent to those countries by those who have relatives or friends there on a trial basis. The ministry also plans to seek cooperation of the Universal Postal Union and the Asian Pacific Postal Union to help materialize parcel exchanges with the countries, he said.

YONHAP ANALYZES KOREA-JAPAN RELATIONSHIP

SK050346 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP) -- The year 1985 may mark the turning point in Korea-Japanese relations. As the 20th anniversary of the normalization of the two countries' diplomatic ties comes and goes, that may be cause to celebrate. Only after twists and turns did the two countries sign a treaty on their basic relations, paving the way for the two neighbors to overcome their antagonistic past, which has tinged the minds of the Koreans people as a result of the "ruler-sufferer" relationship exhibited during Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule over the peninsula.

The treaty, however, failed to get rid of the unpleasant feelings lingering in the hearts of the two peoples. More recently, their "near but remote" relationship has shown signs of restructuring itself.

One might say that at least on a governmental level the relationship has developed into a "near and close neighborhood," taking full advantage of the recent exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries. In January of 1983, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone journeyed to Seoul on the first official visit to Korea by a Japanese premier, while Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited Tokyo in September of 1984 for the first official trip to Japan by a Korean head of state. At present, the two governments seem to maintain a considerably stable inter-relationship and confront no particular pending issues, except for a few in economic fields.

Since his inauguration in late 1982, Nakasone has put his first priority in foreign policy on the improvement of Korean-Japanese relations, resolving outstanding bilateral issues at a faster pace than any of his predecessors.

Nakasone's Korea visit, his first overseas trip after taking office, well reflected the Japanese leader's resolve to improve the still discordant relations between Seoul and Tokyo. During his stay in Seoul, the prime minister advocated the opening of a new era in the history of Korean-Japanese relations. By way of reply, Chon ignored some opposition in his country and went ahead with his Tokyo trip, which diplomats here called an epoch-making page in a new chapter in the history of Korean-Japanese relations.

Japan has been commonly perceived in the international community as one of Korea's reliable allies, sparing no efforts to help Korea in its adversities. Japan's cooperative attitude toward Korea in such cases as the Rangoon bombing incident in October of 1983 and the Soviet shooting down of a Korean civilian jetliner in September of 1983 has been enough to provide a barometer of current friendly relations between the two countries.

Reports from Tokyo have said that Japanese foreign affairs and national defense experts regard the present Korean-Japanese relations, particularly in political and diplomatic fields, as having dragged recently to a state of equilibrium. The experts have expressed their common understanding that the two neighbors accordingly are not likely to repeat the past vicious circle in their relationship, which had been vulnerable to temporal variables and had often deteriorated seriously, according to the reports.

Assessing the Japanese measures taken against the Pyongyang regime in retaliation for the Rangoon incident as "quite a proper step," Masamichi Inoki, a security analyst, said, "Insofar as the two nations continue such cooperation, there would never be anything to worry about with regard to their relations." Inoki went on to say that while the governments of the two nations maintain amicable relations, other concomitant parts must reconcile their differences, although it may take a certain period of time. "The re-election of Nakasone, who attached great importance to Korean-Japanese relations, made clear that the bilateral relations would be more straightforward in the future," he added.

He cited elements for his reasoning, such as Japan's recognition of the importance of its Korean relations, Korea's political stability and national power expansion, the Korean people's improved image of Japan and the ever-enlarging need for complementary cooperation between Korea and Japan in the international community.

However, the prospects for future Korean-Japanese relations do not look so bright as the analyst's diagnosis because the Japanese Government and its people seem to recognize Korea as a rival rather than a complementary partner in economic, trade, science and other fields.

Considering the questions of the improvement in the legal status of Koreans living in Japan, only one of the major pending issues between the two countries, the Japanese Government has shown no signs of practical efforts to settle the dispute, other than admitting the need to solve the problem.

Some analysts here noted that the question of Koreans' legal status in Japan, which accounts for much antipathy in this country against the Japanese, is prominent enough for Koreans to think of the Japanese Government and its people unreliable neighbors.

They also cited the chronic bilateral trade imbalance in strong favor of Japan, Japan's reluctance to transfer technology to Korea and the dearth of cultural exchanges between the two nations as obstacles to the development of relations.

Kiyohisa Mikanagi, the new Japanese ambassador to Korea, said shortly before leaving for his Seoul post that his nation and Korea have just passed through the most difficult period in their 20-year formal relations by establishing stepping stones to governmental exchanges. "Now the most urgent task lying ahead is the expansion of understanding between the two peoples," he said.

In short, the two countries, it has been recommended, should explore the possibility of cooperation in every field, while trying to prevent the seemingly interminable rivalry between them from hindering the further development of their relations.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON CHAN SI'S DEATH

OW051209 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jan 3 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP CC and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural J. Batmonh and Prime Minister of the MPR D. Sodnom expressed deep condolences to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK CC) and Chairman of the State Council of the PRK Heng Samrin over the untimely death of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK Chan Si.

The message of condolences notes that the vivid image of Chan Si -- ardent fighter for freedom of the Kampuchean people, development and prosperity of Kampuchea -- will forever remain in the hearts of the Mongolian people.

CUBAN ENVOY LAUDS TIES IN NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

OW031335 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jan 2 (MONTSAME) -- The Cuban people defended their freedom and independence from encroachments of aggressive imperialist forces and have achieved tremendous success in building a new life, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the MPR Rafael Fernandez said speaking over the Mongolian radio on the occasion of the national day of Cuba -- the Day of Liberation.

Cuba, which was the colony of U.S. imperialism 26 years ago, has become the first country in the Western Hemisphere to embark upon the road of socialist development. Leaning upon the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, our people carried out profound revolutionary changes in all spheres of social life during the years after the victory of the revolution and created real conditions for building the material and technical base of socialism, the ambassador said.

Cuba's struggle for preserving and strengthening peace, preventing the threat of a nuclear war and its active participation in the nonalignment movement are widely supported by the world public.

The year of 1984 was beneficial for the traditional Cuban-Mongolian relations. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic signed recently in Havana, will undoubtedly be of great significance for further development and deepening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples, the Cuban ambassador pointed out.

BAGANUUR RECEIVING ORBITA TV TRANSMISSIONS

OW051227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Jan 3 (MONTSAME) -- Inhabitants of Baganuur, a new industrial centre of Mongolia in the east of the country, have for the first time received TV transmissions on the New Year Day thanks to the radio-relay line Ulaanbaatar-Baganuur commissioned the other day. Now, the inhabitants of this new coal miners' town can watch both the national and Soviet programmes through the Orbita system.

The Ulaanbaatar-Baganuur line is the first section of the radio-relay line which will stretch later to other eastern regions linking them with the capital city. When operated at its full capacity, the line will promote an increase in the number of trunk telephone channels and an improvement of the technical capacities of radio and TV transmissions to eastern regions of Mongolia.

REPORTAGE ON CREMATION CEREMONY OF CHAN SI

BK050914 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0807 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh SPK January 5 -- The cremation ceremony for the late Premier Chan Si began at 12:30 local time Saturday afternoon at Veal Meru, a funeral site just outside the northern wall of the former royal palace in Phnom Penh. About 5,000 people of all walks of life came to bid eternal farewell to the late Kampuchean leader.

On a low covered stand facing the pyre from the south were seen high-ranking Kampuchean leaders, among them Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the Commission for Organization of the KPRP Central Committee; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

On the same stand, to the right, were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and head of the Vietnamese party and government delegation; Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and head of the Lao party and government delegation; Ivan I. Bodyul, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and head of the USSR party and government delegation.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mongolia and Poland were respectively represented by Ambassador L. V. Diminanzov, Ambassador Jiri Veseli, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Miguel Puentes Fraga, Ambassador Gunter Horn, Ambassador Lajos Karsai, Charge d'Affaires D.B. Malik, Ambassador Rabdangyin Gunsen, and Ambassador Ludwik Klockowski. To the left of the Kampuchean dignitaries were the deceased's family and closest relatives.

The cremation proper began at 13:10 announced by the national anthem played by the military brass band. Reading the eulogy, President Heng Samrin stressed that Chan Si's definitive departure was "regretted by the entire party, the entire people and the entire Army" of Kampuchea.

The reading over, the Kampuchea leaders, the bereaved family and representatives of Vietnamese experts filed past the coffin placed in the middle of the court, on a high dais and under a soaring canopy hung on all sides with white curtains. At the moment President Heng Samrin closed the circuit of the incinerator the dirge was played. Then the brass band picked up the Internationale. The music was punctuated by a 19-gun salvo and accompanied by wailing sirens and pealing bells. At the same time in other parts of the country, services were also held for the departed leader.

Heng Samrin Eulogy

BK060258 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Eulogy read by party Central Committee General Secretary and PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin at 5 January cremation of Chan Si -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Compatriots: Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, our close comrade and comrade-in-arms, passed away on 31 December 1984 at the age of 50. Our entire party, people, and Army extremely regret the departure of the comrade. Comrade Chan Si has left the world forever. The KPRP, the PRK Government, and the Kampuchean people have lost a loyal revolutionary militant, a leading cadre who worked heart and mind for the people and the country. The Kampuchean working class and the Kampuchean nation have lost a loving, devoted son.

Comrade Chan Si developed revolutionary awareness at a very young age and joined the struggle against the French colonialists in the Armed Forces of Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province. In July 1954 he left for northern Vietnam, where he attended political, military, and tactical courses. He remained close to the Vietnamese people and joined with the Vietnam People's Army in national construction and in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Comrade Chan Si quickly discovered the reactionary nature of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and dissociated himself from this traitorous organization. He returned home to participate in building the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea. From 7 January 1979 onward, he successively held the positions of chief of the General Political Department, deputy minister of national defense, minister of national defense, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the Fourth KPRP Congress, he was elected to the Political Bureau and assumed the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Whatever his duties, he always endeavored to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and state. His whole life and his revolutionary activities set a shining example of loyalty and complete devotion to our people's revolutionary cause and an example of the spirit of proletarian internationalism and close solidarity with the peoples of fraternal countries against the common enemies. We are extremely proud of all his contributions.

Dear Comrades and Compatriots, parting with Comrade Chan Si, we pledge our solidarity, unity, and determination in our endeavor to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks entrusted by the entire party and entire people -- namely, to defend firmly the independence and freedom of the country and to make the land of Kampuchea more beautiful and the Kampuchean people more prosperous and happy every day. Parting with Comrade Chan Si, we pledge to uphold the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen the alliance of militant solidarity among the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and consolidate solidarity with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal socialist countries and revolutionary forces throughout the world so as to defeat every move of aggression and subversion emanating from the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby contributing incessantly to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the safeguarding of world peace.

Bou Thang Condolence Message

BK051246 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] On the occasion when the entire country is in sorrow and deeply regrets the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense, sent a condolence message to the KPRP Central Committee, Council of State, National Assembly, Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council. The condolence message says:

In the name of cadres, male and female combatants of the regular forces, regional forces, and militia forces of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, we are in sorrow and deeply regret the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. In the name of the entire KPRAF, we would like to mourn Comrade Chan Si's death with the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, National Assembly, Council of Ministers, our people throughout the country, and the family of the deceased.

Comrade Chan Si was a devoted and courageous revolutionary combatant, a devoted leading cadre of the people and the nation, and a grateful son of our working class and nation. The comrade dedicated his whole life to the cause of the national liberation struggle, the construction and defense of the fatherland, and for the cause of struggle for strengthening and developing the bonds of fraternal friendship between our people and the Vietnamese, Lao, Soviet peoples, the peoples of various socialist countries, as well as different nations throughout the world. The comrade was a cadre with a high capacity of leadership. He led a clean life and had close relations with high-ranking and low-level employees. He was trusted by the party, the people, and the Army.

The death of Comrade Chairman Chan Si is a great loss for our party, state, people, and our entire Army. In order to express the sorrow, regret, and gratitude to Comrade Chairman Chan Si, the entire KPRAF is determined to transform this sorrow into concrete acts by always increasing its determination to struggle and smash all infiltrations of the enemies who have attempted to destroy our young revolution. We make every effort to strengthen and develop further the solidarity with the people in the struggle against the enemies for defending security for the people. We strive to develop our self-reliance. We also try to strengthen and develop the militant solidarity alliance among the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- and the bonds of solidarity with the Soviet Union and various socialist countries throughout the world for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Editorial Mourns Death

BK041224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Deeply Mourn Comrade Chairman Chan Si" -- date not given]

[Text] On 31 December the entire Kampuchean people heard with enormous grief the news that Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si had died of the age of 50 from a serious heart disease, despite the fact that our party and state authorities had made every effort, with the wholehearted assistance of experienced Soviet and Vietnamese professors and doctors, to cure him.

The death of Comrade Chairman Chan Si is a tremendous loss for our party, state, and people. This is the loss of a faithful revolutionary combatant, a leading cadre who worked heart and mind for the people and the country, and a devoted son of the Cambodian working class and nation. Confronted with the oppressive acts of the French colonialists in collusion with the feudalists, at the age of 15 Comrade Chan Si, who was very valiant and had a high sense of revolutionary awakening, dared to sacrifice his youth by joining the militia and later the Revolutionary Army in fighting the colonialists and then the aggressors. On joining the revolutionary movement, the comrade realized that in order to serve the nation well, it is vital to have a good knowledge of all aspects of politics, economics, science, and technology -- which were then taught only among the colonialists and feudalists. Thus, after the French colonialists were compelled to sign the Geneva accords in 1954, Comrade Chan Si, together with some other comrades, left their beloved fatherland for study in the liberated northern part of Vietnam. While studying politics and electrical engineering, his correct and firm stand and perseverance in study led to his being admitted as a member of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party in 1960. From then on, despite all obstacles and difficulties, the comrade was always a most faithful and valiant party member who resolutely served the people and the nation, showing himself worthy of being a grateful son of our Cambodian working class and people.

In 1970, when the U.S. imperialists launched attacks against Kampuchea with the complicity of the Lon Nol clique, the comrade fully participated in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Seeing through the evil nature of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the comrade dissociated himself from this traitorous gang. However, he kept a close watch on developments in the country, and when the situation ripened due to the waves of the mass revolution, Comrade Chan Si joined the then Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, which is currently the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, particularly in building the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces.

After the victorious day, the party and state assigned the comrade with various tasks which he successfully fulfilled with all his abilities and knowledge. Based on these achievements, the fourth party congress elected him a member of the Political Bureau. Later on he was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers, a post which he held until his death.

Throughout his life, the comrade was a shining example of a communist born of the working people and trained, fostered, and educated by the genuine party of the working class. In whatever role or position, he always showed himself as a good example of a revolutionary who was always humble, simple, and persevered in serving the nation and people. Moreover, his whole life was a shining example of consolidating, strengthening, and expanding the bonds of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the militant alliance of the three peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in opposing the common enemies and for the independence and freedom of each country.

Due to his good example, our entire people unanimously agreed with the Council of State's decision to posthumously confer the title of Hero of the PRK and the Angkor Order on the late Comrade Chairman Chan Si as a gesture of high appreciation by our party and state as well as our people for the achievements and great service of the comrade who made great sacrifices for the cause of Cambodia's national defense and construction. As a last farewell to Comrade Chairman Chan Si, we must pledge to turn our grief and sorrow into concrete activities and a firm will to consolidate our unity and struggle most vigorously and arduously in order to successfully fulfill the two strategic tasks assigned by our party and people, that is, to firmly defend the national independence and freedom and build and make the Cambodian fatherland prosperous step by step.

By following the example of the late Comrade Chairman Chan Si, we pledge to further strengthen and expand our spirit of proletarian internationalism and particularly to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as all revolutionary forces throughout the world in order to frustrate all the aggressive maneuvers and activities of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We also pledge to fight relentlessly for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. All of us deeply mourn the comrade and say a last farewell to him.

PHAM VAN DONG, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PHNOM PENH

BK041630 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 4 -- The Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning and laid a wreath in memory of the late Kampuchean Premier Chan Si in the afternoon.

The wreath, which is a tribute of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the State Council, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, bore the inscription, "Respectful homage to Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea." Chairman Pham Van Dong then expressed his verbal condolences [in the] the mourners's book.

The Kampuchean officials present on this occasion included Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., chairman of the National Assembly and president of the United Front for National Construction and Defence; and Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK041648 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 4 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Phnom Penh this morning the Vietnamese party and government delegation to the funeral of the late Kampuchean Premier Chan Si.

The Vietnamese head-delegate Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed the profound grief of the Vietnamese party, government and people over the demise of Chairman Chan Si. He at the same time reaffirmed the Vietnamese party, government and people's determination to strengthen and develop Vietnam's special friendship, solidarity and militant alliance with Laos and Kampuchea aimed at defeating all schemes and acts of sabotage on the party of the Beijing expansionists and their henchmen.

President Heng Samrin said among ~~other things~~ that the Kampuchean party, government and people, translating sorrow into revolutionary deeds, were resolved to successfully implement the strategic tasks of the Kampuchean revolution in the new stage and constantly consolidate the special relations between the three Indochinese nations.

Also present at the reception were Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the PRPK C.C. and vice-president of the State Council; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the PRPK C.C., acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS PAY HOMAGE TO CHAN SISoviet Official Pays Respects

BK050845 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid homage to the body of Comrade Chairman Chan Si lying in state at the former royal palace in the afternoon of 4 January.

In front of the wreath which bore the following gilded inscription: Respectful homage to Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, a famous hero and statesman of Cambodia. It was laid in front of the glass casket draped with the national flag of the PRK. The comrade-delegation head and his companions stood in silence in deep sympathy over the death of Comrade Chan Si, a loyal and courageous revolutionary fighter who fought for the cause of the nation and people.

Afterward, Comrade Ivan Bodyul wrote in the condolences book, expressing condolences to the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of Ministers, and the entire Cambodian people over the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. He wrote: Comrade Chan Si made immense contributions to the national liberation and rebirth of Cambodia, achieving successes in the restoration of the national economy and in the defense and consolidation of the national powers. He contributed considerable personal mental, moral, and physical efforts for the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRK. We would like to express sincere sympathy with his family and relatives.

Lao Delegation Lays Wreaths

BK051025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] After arriving in Phnom Penh, the high-ranking party and LPDR government delegation, led by Comrade Noubak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPDR Central Committee and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, paid its homage to the remains of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, at the former royal palace in the afternoon of 4 January.

The delegation stood in silence in front of Comrade Chairman Chan Si's body after laying two wreaths -- one from Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomviharn and another from the delegation -- which bore the inscription: Deep regret for Comrade Chan Si.

Comrade Noubak Phoumsavan, afterward, wrote in the mourners book, expressing his distress at the loss of Comrade Chan Si, an outstanding son of the working class and Cambodian people, a great revolutionary fighter, and excellent Cambodian leader; a courageous champion of the Cambodian people in opposing the imperialists, old and new colonialists, the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, for peace, national independence, and socialism for the just and correct cause of the Cambodian people, for the special friendship among the PPK, SRV, and LPDR, and for friendship among nations. The demise of Comrade Chan Si is an immense and serious loss for the Cambodian party, state, and people as well as for the Lao party, state, and people, who have lost one of their closest friends. Comrade Chan Si's name and service will remain forever in the annals of our Lao-Cambodian relations.

MPR Expresses Sorrow

BK051159 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The party and delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Rabdangiyn Gunsen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the PRK, paid its homage in the afternoon of 4 January to the remains of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, who died on 31 December 1984 at the age of 50.

After standing in respectful silence before the body of Comrade Chan Si, the delegation offered its condolences in the mourners book, expressing great sorrow and regret at the death of Comrade Chan Si, a grateful son of the Cambodian people and a close friend of the MPR party, government, and people.

SOVIET, LPDR, SRV DELEGATIONS MEET LEADERS

BK050840 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 January, after arriving in the PRK, the high-ranking party and government delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; the high-ranking party and government delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau Member of the LPRP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and the party and government delegation of the USSR led by Comrade Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a courtesy call on the party and government leaders of the PRK.

The party and government delegations of the friendly countries expressed profound sympathy with and condolences to the party, government, and people of Cambodia over the death of the late Chairman Chan Si. On that occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the PRK; and Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning of the PRK, expressed warm thanks for the sympathy and presence of the party and government delegations from friendly countries coming to join the party, government, and people of Cambodia in mourning the death of Comrade Chairman Chan Si.

Depart After Funeral

BK060936 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The party and government delegations of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union left Phnom Penh safely by special plane on 6 January after attending the funeral of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

The SRV's high-ranking party and government delegation led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and several other cadres. Representatives of the SRV Embassy were also on hand.

The LPDR's high-ranking party and government delegation led by Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, and several other cadres. Representatives of the LPDR Embassy were also on hand.

The USSR's party and government delegation led by Comrade Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of planning; Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of information and culture, and several other cadres. Representatives of the USSR Embassy were also on hand.

Before leaving Phnom Penh, the high-ranking party and government delegations of the SRV and LPDR took leave of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and the party and government delegation of the USSR took leave of Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCF National Council. The Cambodian leadership expressed deep and warm thanks to the delegations for attending the funeral of Comrade Chairman Chan Si and conveying the deep condolences of their respective countries. Through each of these delegations, our Cambodian leadership thanked the party and government leaders of the three countries for sending condolence messages to the Cambodian party, government, and people over the death of Comrade Chairman Chan Si.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA, AFGHANISTAN

BK031236 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 3 -- Sim Ka, special envoy of President Heng Samrin, left Phnom Penh today for Nicaragua for the inauguration of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Sim Ka is a member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and head of the State Inspectorate.

The same day a delegation of the KPRP led by Men Sam-An, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the KPRP Central Committee, also departed for Afghanistan to attend the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

PROTEST OVER BORDER ATTACK HANDED TO THAI ENVOY

BK050929 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 5 (KPL) -- A letter of protest against the Thai troops' new attack at the three Lao border hamlets in Sayaboury Province was handed over here yesterday to Thai Ambassador Somphong Faichampa.

At the presentation of protest letter, Lan Pathammavong, head of the Foreign Ministry's Department No. 3, demanded that Thailand should implement effective measures to immediately stop provocation and hostility pursued by its troops towards the Lao PDR. He emphasized that the Thai Government should be borne all adverse consequences resulting from this attack.

The senior official of the Lao Foreign Ministry further discussed with the Thai ambassador that the Thai attack on January 2 and January 3 against the Lao localities was a strong violation of Lao sovereignty, and describing it as an act discrediting the Thai foreign minister's statement on troops withdrawal at the recent U.S. General Assembly.

A report from Paklai District said that Thai troops on January 2 had infiltrated and carried out undermining acts at southwestern area of Mai hamlet. Their objective was to seize a hilltop as a stronghold over there, but they were defeated by the local security forces.

The following day, January 3, one infantry battalion of Thai Armed Forces covered by 105 mm and 155 mm artillery bombardment launched another attack against the area. They were retreated when facing with retaliatory acts waged by the local security forces. Having failed their attacks, the Thai troops had feverishly launched indiscriminate bombing over the localities at 1245 to 1515 on January 3, which inflicted damage to the local people's property.

The report disclosed that Thailand is at present actively reinforcing and mobilizing its troops. Another attack against the three Lao hamlets seems to be imminent.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON VILLAGES

BK060637 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0528 GMT 6 Jan 85

[5 January statement issued by LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] The situation in the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province has recently become extremely tense. On 2 January at 1230, Thai troops stationed in Lao territory in the Hong Khap-Phou Hang area launched an attack to expand the seizure of Lao territory in an area about 2 kilometers southwest of Ban Mai and about 600 meters inside Lao territory. They were resisted and repulsed by the local people's armed forces. Suddenly, Thai troops fired many artillery shells, including 155-mm shells, into the area.

Later, on 3 January Thai infantrymen of the 1st Cavalry Division, supported by an artillery barrage, launched another heavy attack on the area, but they were repulsed. At the same time, the Thai troops indiscriminately fired more than 200 rounds of 155-mm, 105-mm, and other artillery fire at many points in the three villages and the vicinity, such as at the Phou Huat peak, Kieu Nokseo, the Ban Mai outpost, the Ban Mai Noi area, and the Ban Pong area.

As is already known well, after finding it necessary to withdraw troops from the three Lao villages in mid-October 1984, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have instructed Thai troops to remain on nine peaks between 300 and 500 meters deep inside Lao territory in the vicinity of the three villages. The Thai side continues to prohibit the people of the three Lao villages forcibly evacuated by them to Thailand from returning to their native villages. It has avoided paying compensation and rejected a Lao proposal on the resumption of the bilateral talks in Bangkok to resolve the remaining problems on the three Lao villages.

The above incidents serve as new evidence that the Thai side's 2 October 1984 statement at the United Nations that Thailand has withdrawn all its troops from the three villages and the Thai side's 3 December 1984 reply which says that as of 13 October there are no Thai troops in the three villages and that there is thus no problem to negotiate are nothing but a heinous scheme by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to oppose the LPDR and other countries in Indochina.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry condemns the hostile acts committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and demands that the Thai side immediately cease the aggression, attacks, and the act of nibbling at Lao territory, withdraw all Thai troops from Lao territory, return the Lao people who were forcibly evacuated from the three villages by the Thai troops, pay compensation to the local people for their losses, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, and quickly return the situation in the three villages to what it was before 6 June 1984, thus conforming to the interests and aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand; otherwise, they must be held solely responsible for the consequences that may arise.

The LPDR once again affirms its unswerving stand -- that is, it resolutely reserves its legitimate right of self-defense to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity while standing ready to resume the bilateral talks in Bangkok, as proposed by the LPDR Foreign Ministry to the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The LPDR calls on the peoples and governments of various countries, including the Thai people, to contribute to checking the criminal hands of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and to sympathize with and support the Lao people's just struggle in defending and building their country, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Vientiane, 5 January 1985

THAILAND ACCUSED OF DISTORTING FACTS ON VILLAGES

BK060513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 5 Jan 85

["Talk": "Spreading Deceitful Words To Poison Public Opinion and Conceal the Pan-Thai Scheme Against Three Lao Villages"]

[Text] After Sitthi Sawetsila announced the withdrawal of Thai troops from three Lao villages at the 39th UN General Assembly session last October to hoodwink the international public, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have launched propaganda campaigns slandering and vilifying the good intentions of Laos, which has always adhered to the principles of peaceful coexistence stipulated in the Lao-Thai communiques signed by the governments of the two countries in 1979. The communiques are for peacefully resolving all bilateral problems and are aimed at preserving the time-honored fine relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

In their fact-distorting propaganda campaigns aimed at deceiving Thai and international public opinion, they have often said that the Lao side has shattered the atmosphere of negotiations, that it has attacked Thailand, that it has sent troops to the three villages, and so forth.

Faced with this groundless propaganda slandering of the Lao side, one may be misled or mistake right for wrong if one fails to base one's ideas on the truth. Therefore, let us carefully consider this on the basis of actual events to determine what the original issue is.

The Lao side, as the victim of aggression, does not regard the problem of the three villages as a minor issue. It considers it as a brazen violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR -- an act that brazenly violates international law. The Lao position is thus clear.

Thai of all strata, particularly intellectuals and students, as well as progressive mankind in this region and the world, have clearly understood that it was the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, led by Thai Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek, who instructed 2,000 Thai regular soldiers and a support force to attack, seize, and occupy the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province -- on orders from the Beijing reactionaries. It is clear that only the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who have nurtured pan-Thaism, have rejected the Franco-Siam treaties signed in 1904 and 1907 regarding Lao sovereignty over the three villages. These people have continued to carry out pan-Thaism; to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries with all-out collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists; force the Lao people in three villages to live in Thai territory, for example, in the Houai Yang Camp; to maintain Thai troops on various hills adjacent to the three villages; and to send Thai troops to reinforce their positions in the western border areas. The reinforcement is for supporting the forces currently stationed in the vicinity of the three villages, for creating confusion and disturbing the Lao people's happiness and tranquillity in Sayaboury Province and other border areas for the purpose of prolonging the settlement of the problem of the three villages and resending Thai troops to attack the villages.

For example, at 1200 on 2 January, Thai troops stationed in the Hong Khap area south of Ban Mai launched an attack in an area southwest of Ban Mai in an attempt to seize a hill which is less than 2 kilometers from Ban Mai. However, they were counterattacked by our defense forces and forced to retreat. Later, the Thai forces fired artillery shells, including 105-mm shells, on the three villages. On 3 January, Thai infantrymen from the 1st Cavalry Division, supported by artillery pieces, launched a fierce attack against three villages. At present, the fighting in the area is still fiercely going on.

It is thus clear that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not yet abandoned their pan-Thaist expansionist schemes and are blindly acting in accordance with Beijing reactionaries' instructions. None of their above acts will benefit the friendly relations between the Lao and Thai people. It is certain that such acts will not in the least benefit themselves either. On the contrary, they will only expose their aggressive and deceitful nature before public opinion at home and abroad.

PASASON ON PEACE MOVEMENTS, U.S. ACTIVITIES

BK021259 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 2 (KPL) -- A vital and urgent task of the humanity in 1984 was a struggle for the prevention of war and the defence of world peace, writes the daily PASASON today in its article.

It is evident that, in the past one year, the Reagan administration representing the war-monger reactionary groupings had stubbornly intensified the nuclear arms race and actively carried out a policy of confrontation toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community -- thus aggravating the world tension.

In implementing its war-monger policy, the Reagan administration had launched a deceptive campaign declaring that nuclear war could not be avoided and that U.S.A. was capable to win in a protected nuclear war. The U.S. deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five Western European countries, and the manufacturing of B-1 strategic bombers, the ICBM MX missiles and the nuclear equipped Trident submarines were a strong proof of U.S. preparation of nuclear war.

The paper continues to disclose the schemes of the U.S. Administration to militarize outer space and the production of chemical and biological weapons which could annihilate a great number of mankind at a time. Besides have had increased its own military budget earmarked at 300 billion dollars, the Reagan administration had further imposed a military financial burden on its Western European and Asian-Pacific allies to be sharply raised [sentence as received]. And it followed that, the national economy of those countries were doomed, and unemployment increased.

Never before, there had been such grand-scale military exercises of U.S. and its allies as in 1984. Close collusion between U.S. and its allies against the democratic and revolutionary movements attained its height. It could be said, therefore, that where there was an armed conflict imperialists would be present, and that where there was a flame U.S. would pour more petrol to it, the paper stresses.

The peace and progressive movements in the world better appreciate more than any other time the Soviet stands. Numerous proposals and initiatives for the cause of world peace and security as well as for the reduction of arms race and the prohibition of manufacturing all types of mass annihilation weapons, and the outer space militarization were put forth by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in the past years. More appreciatively, the Soviet Union had further declared not to be the "first to use nuclear weapons." If this Soviet promise is to be positively responded by U.S. and other nuclear manufacturers, then peace will be concretized and the world destiny would be secured.

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Though it declared not to be the first to use nuclear armaments, it does not mean that the Soviet Union will let strategic military balance tip in favour of U.S. Basing on the facts, it is evident that the U.S. military move will only endanger peace. What the U.S. Administration and its allies will meet in the future is sure another new and greater shameful, defeat in their implementation of war-monger policy, ends the paper.

LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO CHAN SI AT CAMBODIAN EMBASSY

BR041247 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 4 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao party and government leaders paid tribute to the late Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Chan Si at the Kampuchean Embassy here yesterday.

They were Kavson Phomviharn, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, commander-in-chief of the LPA, minister of national defence; Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice president of the PSA; [People's Supreme Assembly] General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretariat member of the party CC, chief of the general staff of the LPA, minister of interior and other senior officials.

Kaysone Phomvihane, on the occasion, signed to the mourners book.

Representatives from various ministries and mass organizations and the diplomatic corps of the socialist and friendly countries also paid homage to the late Chan Si at the Kampuchean Embassy here.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PHNOM PENH

BK050440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] A Lao party and state delegation led by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Vientiane on the morning of 4 January for Phnom Penh to attend the funeral of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The funeral will be held in Phnom Penh soon.

Our official party and state delegation also includes Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party and state control committee; Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality; and Comrade Thongpen Souklaseng, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Khantai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, commander in chief of the IPA, and minister of national defense; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Khamphai Bouphe, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice chairman of the Laos-Cambodia Friendship Association; and many other deputy ministers and high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, Cambodian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

PRESS RELEASE ON SEVENTH PARTY PLENUM ISSUED

BK021250 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 2 (KPL) -- The press release on the seventh plenum of the Executive Committee of the LPRP CC is published here today by the daily PASASON.

The document released reported the plenum's appraisal of the world and regional situation in 1984 with emphasis on the reviewing of all activities in the past one year in Laos. The plenum also outlined the 1985 state plan.

The plenum assessed that in the past year, the struggle between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces, on the one hand, and between the peace and war-monger forces have been fiercely evolved, and on the other hand, the result of which, however, is in favour of the three revolutionary currents, reads the release. [sentence as received]

Regarding Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries have strengthened their cooperation and overcome various difficulties and trials and could successfully score great successes in their national safeguarding and socialist building in each country.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary and peace forces have to raise high vigilance facing with the barbaric Beijing reactionary and other reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialist, states the press release.

With regard to the internal affairs the plenum assessed that in the struggle between the enemies and the Lao, i.e., between socialism and capitalism, the Lao Army and people, under the leadership of the LPRP, have overcome difficulties and gained achievements including the victory over the Thai reactionary. The press release also described the success in the economic field and the successful literacy campaign.

1985 is the last year of the state First 5-Year Plan, and the decisive year to create favourable trend for the successful implementation of the state Second 5-Year Plan, wrote the press release. Important target of 1985 is aimed at raising the livelihood of the entire Lao people. In this, we have to improve the organizational and economic machineries as well as the local and grass-roots self-mastery.

The plenum decided that certain feasibility studies have to be carried out in view to prepare for the implementation of the 2nd Five-Year Plan of the state.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane in his closing speech pointed out the anticipated success and difficulties in the year ahead. He also underlined the importance of the guidelines of the party aimed at successfully implementing the 1985 plan and the First Five-Year Plan.

The plenum appealed to the whole party, Army and people to further consolidate their solidarity tradition, to raise revolutionary heroism, high vigilance, the self-mastery and to actively participate in the socialist emulation campaign to salute the two forthcoming historical days.

The Seventh Plenum of the LPRP CC was opened here on December 24, 1984 and successfully closed yesterday under the chairmanship of the General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane.

TWO DEPUTY MINISTERS FIRED FOR CORRUPTION

BK030119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- Two Laotian ministers have been fired for corruption over a multi-million-baht tractor deal involving a supplier in Bangkok, it was reported yesterday.

Provincial Governor Sakda O-Phong said the matter came to light after 20 construction tractors imported from Thailand developed mechanical problems after a few months of use. The tractors were found to be second-hand but fitted as though they were new to deceive buyers. The deal was said to be worth 700 million baht, but the amount involved could not be confirmed.

Dr Oudon Phonsena, 48, vice minister for finance, and Channheng Bounnaphon, 59, vice minister for commerce and trade, were reportedly charged with corruption and forgery. It was also reported that an unidentified Thai, who acted as broker, was also arrested.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT FIGHTING WITH SRV FORCES

BK051125 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Buriram -- One Thai soldier was killed and nine others were wounded, six seriously, when they engaged in a fierce clash with intruding Vietnamese soldiers at O Bok pass in Ban Kruat of this northeastern province yesterday. Meanwhile, over 200 kilometres to the east, Hanoi launched its heaviest attack on a resistance stronghold opposite Nam Yun District of Ubon early this morning forcing a large number of refugees fleeing across the border into the Thai border, the Army spokesman said at noon today.

Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said "we counted over 200 rounds of shells fired into the resistance camp between 6 and 9 a.m. this morning." Several shells also landed inside the Thai border area and forced hundreds of Thai villagers in three villages to evacuate, he said. He said the shelling inflicted damage and casualties among the Thai civilians but the exact losses were not immediately known as authorities were still inspecting. Maj-Gen Narudon said that heavy fighting was continuing at noon today between the Vietnamese and the nationalist forces loyal to the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government.

At Ban Kruat, a military source told the WORLD this morning that the situation was still very tense after yesterday's clash which left one Thai soldier dead. The source said the clash happened as a Thai infantry patrol unit was conducting a routine patrol and came across a large number of Vietnamese soldiers inside the Thai border at about 11 a.m. Fierce fighting broke out and dragged on into the afternoon. The source said that at the height of the fighting, Thai troops called in jet fighters from Korat air-base to conduct air strikes on the intruders. The fighting ceased before dusk and the Thai troops suffered one dead and nine wounded, six seriously. They were later airlifted by helicopter from the fighting scene. The dead was identified as M/Sgt Bowon Phonviam.

Casualties on the other side were not immediately known but the source said he believed they had suffered heavy losses. The source said that the Vietnamese trespassed the border to hunt down the KPNLF nationalists who fled along with some 2,000 civilians after their "Santisuk" camp came under heavy artillery attack from the Vietnamese yesterday. The Vietnamese were believed still digging in the dense and difficult terrain in the Thai border, the source added. He added the Army was today prepared to repel the Vietnamese from the Thai soil. Sporadic fighting and heavy artillery shelling from the Vietnamese forces were continuing at noon, the source added. A stretch of the strategic road from Lahan Sai to Ban Kruat and Lahan Sai-Ta Phraya was today declared off-limits to all civilians in order to facilitate military movements, he added.

ATHIT ANNOUNCES VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON AMPIL

BE071119 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Jan 85 pp 1, 28

[Text] Ban Sa-ngae -- Vietnam early this morning attacked a key Kampuchean nationalist base at Ampil triggering heavy fighting between the rival forces, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said this morning.

The long-expected attack on Ampil, headquarters of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), came on the sixth anniversary of Vietnam's invasion of Phnom Penh where it installed the Heng Samrin regime.

According to Gen Athit, Vietnamese gunners opened the attack at around 6:30 a.m. [2330 GMT 6 Jan] by firing heavy artillery and mortars at nationalist positions inside the camp as well as on its outskirts. The bombardment was followed by a three-pronged ground assault from the north, west and south, according to Thai military sources. In the south, nationalist forces were said to be engaged in fierce fighting with a 500-strong Vietnamese contingent which moved close to the Thai-Kampuchean border line at Kilometre 44 around 7.05 a.m.

Gen Athit said the first unit of Vietnamese infantrymen advanced towards the northern sector of Ampil at about 6.40 [2340 GMT 5 Jan]. This unit was followed by another contingent which shortly before 7 a.m. [0000 GMT] advanced towards the western part of the camp, near Kilometre Markers 31 and 32. Field sources said a number of Vietnamese tanks were rolling around the nationalist camp. REUTERS, quoting Thai officers, said at least two tanks were trying to breach the camp's forward defence line located three kilometres from the KPNLF Command Headquarters. Field sources told the WORLD that some KPNLF defence lines had been broken but no details were available. The sources said Vietnamese gunners continued to lob heavy artillery into the camp, some of which overshoot into Thai territory, until about 10 a.m. The shelling sparked the evacuation of five Thai villages adjacent to Ampil, the sources said. No casualty figure was available but a reporter at the scene said she saw 16 nationalist fighters being taken for treatment at Khao-I-Dang. A number of Vietnamese shells reportedly landed close to a spot where reporters and officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross were holding out.

Ampil, which survived a Vietnamese takeover attempt last April, is the last KPNLF stronghold to come under fire since Vietnam opened its dry season offensive last November. Hanoi has so far overrun KPNLF bases at Nong Chang and Nong Samet although nationalist sources say they have partially regained control over the bases.

Field sources reported some shelling this morning at Nong Samet, which was overrun on Christmas Day. The attack on Ampil came as tension prevailed at other border areas in Ubon Ratchathani, Buri Ram and Uttaradit Provinces.

"The fighting continues at Ampil at this moment," Gen Athit said in an interview with newsmen late this morning after a religious ceremony at the Army Convention Hall on the occasion of his majesty the king reaching the same age as his grandfather Rama V today. He said that the fighting along the border indicated that Vietnam had stepped up its offensive against resistance forces. The supreme commander and Army chief pointed to clashes at Chong Bok in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani and O Bok pass in Buri Ram Province. Thai troops clashed with a Vietnamese unit inside Thai territory at Chong Bok on Sunday and they were reported to be combing the rugged area this morning. Reports reaching here said a number of Thai villagers continued to evacuate their homes for places deeper inside the border. Three Thai villagers were killed when Vietnamese troops thrust four kilometres deep inside Thailand in hot pursuit of Kampuchean nationalists. At the O Bok pass in Buri Ram, field reports confirmed that one Thai soldier was killed and nine others were wounded on Friday when they clashed with Vietnamese soldiers who crossed into Thai soil at Ban Kruat.

REPORTAGE ON FIREFIGHT AT DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK070903 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] According to a report from Uttaradit Province, at 1130 [0430 GMT] on 3 January Lao soldiers in the three disputed villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Klang, and Bang Sawang -- fired RPG, antiaircraft [as published], and light machinegun rounds into Thailand's 949th Ranger Company's base. Thai troops retaliated with weapons assigned to their unit and pushed back the Lao soldiers after a 30-minute firefight. At 1430 [0630 GMT] on the same day, Lao troops again fired rockets, 82-mm mortar rounds, and artillery rounds at the 2d Cavalry and the 949th Ranger Companies' bases. Thai troops retaliated with artillery and other weapons. The exchanges lasted several hours. Five Thai soldiers were wounded. They were taken to Nan for treatment.

'STERN ACTION' PLANNED ON LAO REFUGEE INFLUX

BK071135 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Jan 85 p 28

[Text] Thailand will from now on take stern action over the influx of Laotian refugees who arrive here overland or by crossing the Mekong River after an unusual large number of them entered Thailand last year, Nong Khai Governor Sakda O-ang said this morning.

National Security Council's Secretary-General Prasong Sunsi, the Interior Ministry's Deputy Permanent Secretary, Charnchai Sengkhla, Thai Ambassador to Vientiane, Somphong Faichampa, and other high-ranking provincial officials from districts bordering Laos held a meeting to discuss Laotian refugees and other border problems. They noted that the present measures taken by border officials to prevent refugees from entering Thailand were not working as aimed. One thousand refugees were still coming to Thailand each month.

Governor Sakda said he had radioed every district officer, police chief and other officials responsible for the region to take every measure to stop the refugees from coming here, even if this would mean that tough action would have to be taken in the future. He said Thailand could no longer take in refugees, and if the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] ceased its work all the burden would fall on Thailand. He said that other countries also had the right not to accept any more refugees from Thailand.

Meanwhile, a boy was wounded in a firefight yesterday when Laotian troops fired several rockets into a Thai village close to a disputed area on the Thai-Lao border, military sources said today. The incident occurred after Thai troops had dislodged a group of Laotian troops from a strategic area overlooking the area in three fighting that left six Thai rangas wounded.

VNA CARRIES REJECTION OF THAI 'SLANDER'

BK051556 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 5 Jan 85

["VNA Rejects Thailand's Anti-Vietnam Slander" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 5 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject the Thai authorities recent false news that Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea crossed the border into Thai territory.

We declared that this is the Thai ruling circles oft-repeated slanderous contention intended to cover up their current collusion with the Chinese expansionists in using the Pol Pot remnants against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

NHAN DAN DECRIES RENEWED ATTACK ON LAO VILLAGES

OW050749 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 5 -- NHAN DAN today says that the recent renewed attack on the three Lao border hamlets in Sayaboury Province is part of Beijing's scheme to use Thailand to put pressure on Laos and the other Indochinese countries. The paper says:

"By this new aggressive act, the Bangkok administration has revealed its stubborn and deceitful nature. The renewed attack by Thai troops on the three Lao hamlets proves that the ultra rightist reactionary forces in Thailand are going ahead with their aggressive ambition with intent to occupy Lao territory. Bangkok's declaration on troops withdrawal was only a trick to placate public condemnation. Now, one knows why Bangkok rejected the proposal of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to resume negotiations on the question of the three Lao hamlets. 'Great Thaiism' is being made a stormtrooper for Chinese hegemonism and expansionism, the alliance of the Thai and Chinese reactionaries, through the recent court-trial in Ho Chi Minh City of a major spying and subservice plot organized by them, is being frantically promoted in service of their war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries".

The paper goes on:

"The Thai authorities must stop immediately their aggressive acts against the three Lao hamlets, withdraw immediately their troops from Lao territory and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and international law. The Vietnamese people reaffirm their full support for the just cause of the Lao people aimed at defending their sacred national rights.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHAN SI HELD IN HANOI

OW062044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Friends: A solemn memorial service was held this afternoon at the Hanoi Municipal Theater on the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and venerable and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people.

It was jointly sponsored by the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association, and the Vietnam Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee; many other comrade leaders; representatives of political parties and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi; and representatives of the CPV Central Committee, Foreign Relations Department, the Foreign Ministry, the National Defense Ministry, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association, and the Vietnam Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia.

[Hanoi VNA in English at 1544 GMT on 5 December in a similar report adds that the following officials were also present at the memorial service: Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V.C.C. and president of the Women's Union; Pham The Dyet, alternate member of the C.P.V.C.C., vice-president and secretary-general of the Federation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Lan, executive member of the Socialist Party Central Committee; Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Association; Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary-general of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Tran Quoc Manh, vice-chairman of the Cooperation Commission; and other senior officials; and Vo Chi Cong]

Also present at the ceremony were Comrades Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; Cambodian Embassy cadres and personnel; overseas Cambodian student studying in Vietnam; and LPDR Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom.

The memorial service for Comrade Chan Si began at 1500 [0800 GMT] sharp. [Playing of Cambodian and Vietnamese national anthems]

In a solemn, emotion-filled atmosphere, Comrade Huynh Tan Phat read the eulogy. He said:

[Begin Huynh recording] Respected Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State of the SRV; respected Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; respected Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; respected Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; respected comrades and friends:

Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, an outstanding son of the fraternal Cambodian people, a highly esteemed and beloved friend of the Vietnamese people, is no more. This is a great loss for both the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well for the militant alliance of the three peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and for their brothers and friends the world over.

Born on 7 May 1934 in (Khnal) Hamlet, (Pravip Chauva) Village, Boribo District, Kompong Chhang Province, to a poor peasant family, Comrade Chan Si, while still a high school student, had already absorbed the tradition of indomitable struggle of the patriotic movement in his locality.

In 1949, when the Cambodian people's war of resistance against the French colonialist spread across the country, Comrade Chan Si joined the local people's Armed Forces. He then became a cadre who promoted the development of the guerrilla warfare movement in the (Prok Boribo) area.

During the course of his revolutionary activities in service of the Cambodian people's national salvation cause, Comrade Chan Si was admitted to the KPRP in 1960. He always held aloft his spirit as a revolutionary combatant loyal to the party's revolutionary cause and the people. [end recording]

The eulogy points out the course of Comrade Chan Si's revolutionary activities in the Cambodian people's revival; in promoting the solidarity, fraternity, and loyalty between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples; and in strengthening the just cause, shining militant alliance of the three peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

The late Comrade Chairman Chan Si participated in important decisions of the PRK Council of Ministers in strengthening the fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in all fields, which vividly manifests the special relationships between our two countries. That cooperation is one of the decisive factors contributing to the wonderful PRK revival and intensifying the strength of the militant alliance among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Comrade Huynh Tan Phat then made the following affirmation in a part of his eulogy. He said:

[Begin Huynh recording] Comrades and friends, sharing this great loss with the Cambodian people, we pledge to continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cambodian people, devote all our energies to strengthening the all-round cooperation and special relationships between our two countries, and wholeheartedly support the fraternal Cambodian people in the defense and building of their just-revived fatherland, which is advancing steadily to socialism.

We are absolutely confident that, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, the fraternal Cambodian people will translate their grief into strength, and will continue to score glorious successes in building a prosperous Cambodia, in firmly defending their revolutionary fruits, and in folding all attempts by the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and international reactionary forces, who are using the Pol Pot remnant troops and their accomplices in their sabotage against Cambodia.

Cambodia's current revolutionary cause is irreversible. Comrade Chan Si's reputation and work is closely linked to the glorious revolutionary undertaking of the Cambodian people, and is etched in the hearts of our Vietnamese people.

With deep remembrance, we respectfully bow in bidding farewell to Comrade Chairman Chan Si. [end recording]

PHAM VAN DONG-LED GROUP RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH

BK061543 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 6 -- The Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today after attending the funeral of Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Phnom Penh.

The delegation was welcomed back by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV CC; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC, president of the State Council; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, other party and state leaders and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

Earlier, Kampuchean party and state leaders Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Say Phouthang, Hun Sen, Bou Thang and Chea Soth had held talks and exchanged views with the Vietnamese party and government delegation.

HANOI CITES PUBLIC PRAISE FOR SPY TRIAL

BK051010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] After the Supreme People's Court tried the serious spy case organized by China and Thai Army intelligence, a group of domestic journalists including those in Ho Chi Minh City met with some of the witnesses in the case. These witnesses gave a rather full account with concrete evidence of the cruel and criminal acts by the Beijing reactionaries who colluded with Thai intelligence to oppose our people.

The statements made by these witnesses together with the confessions of the criminals before the court, especially the specific statement by Mai Van Hanh on the results of anti-Vietnamese acts by China and Thailand, eloquently testified to the fact that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have closely colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightists and other international reactionaries to wage a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country and to undermine the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries.

The apprehension of the whole important spy gang organized by China and Thai intelligence with adequate material evidence is the glorious exploit and great victory of the courageous and resourceful combatants of our heroic People's Public Security Force. This is the victory of a combined operation between the People's Public Security Force and the People's Army, and of the mass movement for national security which constitutes an invincible strength and an all-encompassing dragnet to catch the spies.

The people in many southern localities have recently watched several films that show sessions of the trial of the spy case organized by China and Thai intelligence. After watching the films, the people in the Mekong Delta said: The public security forces have seized them all. None of the Beijing spies could escape; none of the Beijing weapons could fall into the hands of counterrevolutionaries; and no Vietnamese bank notes counterfeited by Beijing could circulate in the market. This is really smart and shows the force is too great! Hail to our public security combatants!

Many cadres in Ho Chi Minh City said: This is a totally marvelous victory by our public security force and people.

However, Uncle Ho said: What is bred in the bones will come out in the flesh. The Beijing reactionaries, who collude with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, still nurture many insidious plots and tricks against our people. We must be vigilant and resolve to defeat their multifaceted war of sabotage.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA INAUGURATION

BK031009 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 3 -- A Vietnamese state delegation led by State Council Vice-President Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for Nicaragua to attend the inauguration ceremony of president-elect Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

It was seen off by Le Thanh Nghi, vice president and general secretary of the State Council; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Anh Tuua, deputy-foreign minister; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department; and others.

VIETNAM-CAMBODIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS

OW030853 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 13 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association met here this morning under the chairmanship of its president Phan Trong Tue to review its 1984 work and work out activities for 1985.

The representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the International Department and the Department for Propaganda and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples attended the meeting.

The participants observed a minute of silent respect for the late chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Chan Si and adopted a message of condolences to the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association.

The meeting welcomed the steady progress of the Kampuchean revolution in 1984 as well as the constant consolidation of the special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea. A program of action for 1985 provides for broadening the activities to give publicity to the Kampuchean people's achievements and coordination of the friendship associations in the two countries in the celebration of the two countries' great anniversaries.

The participants heard reports on the latest successes of the Kampuchean people in both the military and economic fields.

MOKHTAR DENIES PLANNED HANOI VISIT POSTPONED

BK040304 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that his planned visit to Hanoi cannot be regarded as postponed. As of Wednesday [2 January], there was no agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam on the planned visit, but this does not mean that the visit will be postponed, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told chief editors of newspapers and other mass media in Jakarta yesterday.

Minister Mokhtar also mentioned that, among his other tasks, he is to preside over the ASEAN meeting of senior officials to be held in Jakarta on 25 January 1985.

Views East Bloc Trade

BK031438 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja believes that Indonesia has made great progress in boosting its nonoil commodity exports to socialist countries. Briefing newspaper editors in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar categorically rejected ideas that the government's efforts to expand trade relations with socialist countries have not yet borne fruit.

As an example of what has been achieved, Minister Mokhtar cited a ministerial decree issued by Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh stipulating that trade with East European countries is no longer coordinated by the state-owned Panca Niaga Corporation. Besides, a relaxation of various regulations has also been implemented to make the present direct trade possible, while the issue of waiving visa requirements is being discussed.

Discusses Border Crossers

BK041543 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has disclosed that 102 border crossers returned voluntarily to their homes from Papua New Guinea [PNG] via Javapura on 22 December 1984. Speaking at the weekly news conference in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar said that an additional 2,000 persons are expected to follow their fellows immediately.

He said further that the voluntary return of the Irian Jaya border crossers substantiates the assumption that they would return by themselves. According to the minister, the return of (?the Irian Jaya border crossers) was hampered by certain elements' disseminating nonsensical stories about Indonesia. It was these elements who caused the border crossers to leave Irian Jaya for PNG. The Indonesian Government has let the PNG Government deal with the irresponsible elements to ensure smooth repatriation of the border crossers. In this respect, the PNG Government has shown its good will.

He also said that there has still been no agreement between the Indonesian and Vietnamese Governments on fixing a convenient date for his planned visit to Hanoi. Minister Mokhtar said he considered politically correct Prince Sihanouk's recent statement in Beijing that he will not meet the Phnom Penh ruling government before Vietnam leaves Cambodia. The statement underscored Sihanouk's determination to ask Vietnam to leave the country. The Vietnamese can manipulate efforts for national reconciliation in Cambodia while they are still in the country. Nevertheless, the foreign minister said he thinks the efforts for national reconciliation in Cambodia will remain good as long as they are unconditionally carried out without any pressure.

MARCOS URGES BATASAN TO BE MORE PRODUCTIVE

HK060405 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] President Marcos has called on the Batasang Pambansa to be more productive this year. The chief executive said that the performance of the Batasan for the past 5 months falls short of what the people expect of it during critical times. He said the assembly can improve its performance by cutting down long speeches and delaying tactics that hamper its work. The president stressed the need for the lawmaking body to enact more vital measures when it resumes regular session on January 14. He called on the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] solons to steer assembly deliberations toward the passage of more laws that would have enduring benefit for the people.

500 NPA REBELS ATTACK, OCCUPY MINDANAO TOWN

HK060030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] About 500 New People's Army rebels in military uniforms raided and occupied for 2 hours last Friday afternoon the fishing town of Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur. A PC [Philippine Constabulary] report said policemen, civilians, militiamen, and the townsfolk mistook the large group of armed men for Army soldiers who had come on a patrol mission. Reports said the rebels, led by (Oscar Tahiro), alias Commander (Banner), seized some 100 firearms, a large machine gun, thousands of rounds of ammunition and some radio sets after disarming the policemen, militiamen and security men of town Mayor (Rodolfo Cano).

Meanwhile, 17 people including 5 terrorists have died in 3 separate incidents in Misamis Oriental and Misamis Occidental. In the first wave of violence, 7 out of 10 civilians died in an encounter last Thursday between a civilian defense group and armed men, believed to be members of the New People's Army, in the remote barangay of Santa Cruz, Claveria, Misamis Oriental. One of the terrorists was also killed in the same incident. According to sketchy report, the civilians were on the way home after patrolling the hinterland when they were ambushed. In the second incident, four armed men, believed to be members of the New People's Army, were killed and two others were captured in a clash between the armed men and government troopers in (Columba), Misamis Occidental, last Wednesday afternoon.

President Marcos was informed yesterday [5 January] by Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos that the New People's Army is tapping criminal elements for its manpower needs. Gen Ramos reported that this recruitment policy of the subversives is apparently the reason for the indiscriminate and brutal nature of NPA deprivations that kill or maim innocent civilians. It may also be an indication that the NPA is hard-pressed for more suitable recruits, forcing them to draw from the dregs of society.

Gen Ramos cited a report from Brigadier General Andres Ramos, commander of Regional Unified Command IV, on [words indistinct] in Quezon Province.

OPPOSITION LEADER CHARGES PASSPORT BLOCKED

HK041239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, Jan 4 (AFP) -- Philippine opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel today charged that his government was "freezing" his passport to prevent him from starting a speaking tour of the United States and Europe this month.

M.P. Pimentel, head of the PDP-Laban Party, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was due to speak before the Council of Foreign Relations in New York and Washington as well as government and private audiences in 10 European countries.

Mr Pimentel is a frontrunner in the opposition's current search for a single presidential candidate in the polls set for 1987.

The Foreign Ministry, asked to comment on the passport case, said Mr Pimentel could not leave due to a pending rebellion charge before a provincial court. Being an M.P., Mr Pimentel had to get permission from President Ferdinand Marcos to go abroad, it added.

Ministry Spokeswoman Susan Castrense added that Mr Pimentel's passport application had been referred to the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA). No official reaction could be immediately obtained from the presidential palace.

Mr Pimentel in turn said he would never seek permission from Mr Marcos but added that some of his partymates had asked the office of the president to approve his passport application so he could fulfill his speaking engagements.

"Apparently (the passport) is not forthcoming at all," he said.

Mr Pimentel was jailed thrice on orders of President Marcos, the last time from April 1983 to April 1984 for allegedly backing communist guerrillas in the central island of Cebu. The case is still pending before a Cebu court.

The opposition leader said his passport had lapsed during his last detention.

LAUREL TO 'DEFINITELY' RUN FOR PRESIDENT

HK060425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0418 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Former Senator Salvador Laurel, head of the Philippines' main opposition alliance, has said he will run for president if snap elections are held before 1987, a newspaper reported today.

Mr Laurel, leader of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) grouping 12 opposition political parties, yesterday said he would "definitely run for the presidency to put an end to the (President Ferdinand) Marcos dictatorship," the MALAYA newspaper said.

The 56-year-old Mr Laurel told the mass-circulation daily in an interview that he was launching his candidacy because of reports that President Marcos may call "synchronized" local and presidential elections "within this year."

Local and president elections were scheduled for 1986 and 1987, respectively, but the divided opposition are currently scrambling to unite following reports late last year that Mr Marcos was seriously ill.

Mr Laurel said Mr Marcos wants to see his successor "carefully installed in power" before he leaves the political scene, adding that he expected him to name his wife, Imelda, as the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) presidential candidate.

Mr Laurel was in Batangas Province today and could not be immediately reached for comment. UNIDO Secretary-General Rene Espina told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was unaware of the announcement, but said the alliance expected it.

"That would be subject to the condition that he would be picked out during the Unido convention on February 9. But the way I look at it, if secret ballotings were held now, it would be Mr Laurel who would come out," he said. Mr Laurel also reportedly announced that he may pick a woman as his vice presidential running mate -- a first in the country's political history.

Mr Espina said the alliance was considering three women as the running mate: Unido deputy head and Manila M.P. Eva Estrada Kalaw, Corazon Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, and Judy Araneta Roxas, the widow of former opposition Senator Gerardo Roxas.

The announcement paves the way for a possible three-cornered fight for the presidency as another group of three prominent Filipinos, led by Mrs Aquino, has announced a separate "fast track system" of selecting the common opposition candidate in case of snap polls. Mr Laurel and Mrs Kalaw had earlier rejected the proposal of Mr Aquino's "Convenor Group" of pooling 11 potential standard bearers, who would choose a common candidate from among themselves, branding the process as "undemocratic."

Mr Laurel is the fourth opposition figure to have announced his candidacy. Former Senator Rodolfo Ganzon, former M.P. Reuben Canoy and former radio commentator Lucio de Gala had earlier declared their candidacies. Mr Marcos has stated his intention to seek a fourth term in 1987, apparently to squelch rumors of his ill-health. He has been president since 1965, ruling by martial law from 1972 to 1981.

MARCOS SAYS NO CHANGE IN ELECTION SCHEDULE

OW071331 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] There will be no postponement nor acceleration of the local elections slated for next year and the presidential polls in 1987. The president made this announcement at the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] caucus in Malacang this afternoon. The caucus unanimously approved the president's recommendation that the election should proceed as scheduled. Joel Barotilla has the details.

[Begin Barotilla video report] A 2-hour meeting of the cabinet at the study room preceded a party caucus which lasted for an hour. The president's appearance at both the cabinet meeting and the caucus belied persistent rumors about the alleged ill health of the president. The party's approval that the elections proceed as scheduled has (?crossed) the move of the so-called Convenor Group of the opposition to field presidential candidates in an election they hope would take place this year. In approving the president's recommendation the party, in a statement read by Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, said: Elections are an affirmation of the right to suffrage and there is no reason to disturb this historic appointment as mandated by the Constitution.

[Begin Marcos recording] [Video shows medium shots of Marcos speaking at conference] There will be no hesitation, therefore. We are the country's leaders. And it is too late now to [word indistinct] in any way [words indistinct] our capability, when we have proven that capability. Napoleon once said: The difference between a good soldier and an ordinary one is l'audace [word spoken in French], audacity. It is not reason, it is not rational sometimes, but it is grounded on fact and grounded on performance. Our performance in the last several years negates any doubt about our capability to meet our enemy. [applause] [end Marcos recording]

...also served notice that the KBL is now a party on a political campaign. [The [word indistinct] committee to point out areas where there is need for reorganization and that the required budget be allocated for this purpose. The President also directed the opening of campaign headquarters as soon as possible. (Baretilla report)].

STAGES OF 1985 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

114 BUTLAIN TODAY in English 5 Jan 85 p 4

8:13 AM: "Presidential Election Set in May?"

...[The] [word indistinct], ostensibly indicating a presidential election this year are going up in the current political landscape. A few could be real. Again, others could be fake and aimed to throw the political opposition off-balance and hopelessly divided. More visible than most was a meeting of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) members of the Batasang's committee on revision of laws day before yesterday presumably to discuss the feasibility of "synchronizing" the presidential with the local elections. Its recommendations, so far kept secret, are to be submitted to a forthcoming KBL caucus.

No less significant was President Marcos' own prognosis on the state of health of the ruling KBL party. While predicting emergence of the KBL "stronger and more dynamic" from the current economico-political crisis that has marred its 1983-1984 record, the President also reveals for the first time that the ruling party was hurting from resignations (defections?). Recognition of the magnitude and potency of the opposition threat reflected in the virulence of spokesmen's attacks on opposition moves also add credence to reports that elections may be held this coming May.

It is the considered view of pro-administration political pundits that a presidential election held earlier than the constitutionally-scheduled polling in 1987 should favor the party in power. First, because the opposition would at best be an amorphous mass bound by easily-broken ties or, at its worst, hopelessly divided. Second, because the KBL machinery, built up conscientiously over almost two decades, is still intact down to the barangay level. Finally, because, despite his present state of health, President Marcos still retains a strong grip on government and party powers and should be able to beat off any challenge from a leaderless opposition.

A possible election this year has likewise galvanized opposition groups to action. Feverishly, a convenors group has lined up an 11-man field of possible candidates for the presidency. Although the move has so far not caught on, it was predicted in many quarters of the opposition that unification behind a common candidate is in sight. So far, the leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) have so far held out for leading unification moves and probably will get all elements opposed to the Marcos regime to join them.

As a result of these moves and counter-moves, certain quarters in the KBL are no longer discounting the possibility that the First Lady, Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, may take to the hustings in an earlier-than-scheduled election as the KBL presidential standard bearer. The strong current for drafting the first lady in spite of public statements that her tenure in public life is coterminous with that of the President was obviously triggered by reports that the radically-oriented opposition was grooming Mrs. Cory Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr., for the presidential contest. A real battle may then be anticipated.

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